Wednesday
24th February, 1954

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I- Questions and Answers)

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Wednesday, 24th February, 1954

The House met at Two of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RIFLES TO BHOTIYA TRADERS

*303. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had given 75 Italian rifles to Bhotiya traders for self protection;

(b) whether these traders can take their rifles to Tibet.

(c) whether any restrictions exist at Gartok; and

(d) whether it is a fact that cameras, rifles, pistols and revolvers have to be deposited at Taklakot Chinese Headquarters?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 160 Italian rifles were sold to the traders over a period of years.

(b) and (c). The carriage of arms in Tibet is subject to the licensing regulations of the authorities there.

(d) Yes.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know what is the international convention about this matter?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am not aware of any international law in the matter, but I think that in matters of this kind the local laws and regulations must prevail.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि यह जो बंदूकें बांटी गयी हैं बेकार साबित हुई हैं और उन के लिये जो कारतूस दिये गये हैं वह भी बेकार साबित हुए हैं ? क्या इस के बारे में कोई कार्रवाही की गई है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: These are old Italian rifles, and I fear they are not in a very good state of preservation.

SHIP-BUILDING

*304. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the facilities provided to ship-builders in India by the Central Government in respect of supply of materials and capital, with a view to encourage ship-building?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Ship-building is one of the industries reserved for development in the public sector. This does not, however, include smaller crafts like motor launches, steam launches, barges, etc. The facilities normally provided to these industries include the release of necessary raw material, the grant of licences to import those materials and components as are not available in the country, etc. Government do not, as a rule, provide capital assistance.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: At the rate at which this industry is progressing, may I know whether the target of the Five

Year Plan is likely to be fulfilled within the specified period?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have to plead that this subject does not entirely fall within the competence of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, because shipping goes with transport and ship-building goes with production. Since the question was sent to me, I tried to answer it to the best of my ability.

Mr. Speaker: Can the Minister of Production help?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): According to the present understanding, the target of the Plan for ship-building is expected to be fulfilled up to about 80 per cent. of the target.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know what steps have been taken to step up production at the Visakhapatnam Shipbuilding Yard?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The expansion plan submitted by the French experts has been carefully considered by the Board of Directors of the Shipyard as well as by Government. An expansion programme costing about Rs. 180 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government recently. A third berth has been added. A fourth and a fifth berth are under construction, and several other steps are being taken to enable the Shipyard to build about six to eight ships a year.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if the shipping companies asked that the terms of financing the increased tonnage should be liberalised, and have Government taken up this question?

Shri K. C. Reddy: This question has to be answered by the Minister of Transport.

COTTON PRICE CONTROL

*305. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given their consideration to the question of lifting the control on the price of cotton; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Yes.

(b) Government have decided to continue the control on prices of cotton during the current season.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the important factors that led to the control, and whether they still exist or any of them has been eliminated?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The decision was taken fairly early—some time in June last year—to continue the controls, and controls mean the fixing of a floor price as well as a ceiling. If it goes below the floor price, the Government have an obligation to buy. Since that assurance was given, we could not take off control, even if we wanted, in the middle of the season. The policy for the future will be decided some time in the middle of this year. So far as control in regard to movement of cotton is concerned, the licences in regard to "A", "B" and "C" have been considerably liberalised, but a certain amount of control in regard to allocation of cotton to individual mills is still retained.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the trend of prices during the year 1953?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The trend of prices during 1953 follows the usual pattern. It was fairly low at the beginning of the season. It has been going up. Now the standard variety *Jarillas* are well above the floor and they range from Rs. 700 to Rs. 720. Sometimes they come down a little. The trend really is upward. Whether it would go upward so far as to pierce the ceiling, I cannot say.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know whether there was a demand from the cotton growers or cotton traders, or the Government is taking this action on their own accord?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Which action? I cannot understand.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Lifting of the price of cotton.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We have not lifted control. It is still there.

Shri Gadgil: May I know whether this policy of the Government of decontrolling the price of cloth and controlling the raw material leads to the disaster of the consumer and the benefit of the producer?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The position really is this. The two things are not quite linked up for the reason that we have to encourage the producer to produce more cotton. We are short in regard to our needs of cotton. So we have to import anything between 8 and 12 lakhs bales a year, and unless we give a floor price at which the producer will feel sure that he can sell his cotton, it is felt by my advisers, the Food and Agriculture Ministry, that production of cotton would not maintain the present upward trend.

Shri Bogawat: May I know the reason why there is continuous rise in the price of cotton?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is more than I can say. Cotton is now under the operation of the forward market and it is a matter of expectations. The moment we announced that we were going to allow import of American cotton, prices came down by 30 rupees. It is rather difficult for me to tie down the vagaries of the market to any particular reason.

Chemical Industries

*306. **Shri Nanadas:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity for the production of sulphuric acid, caustic soda, liquid chlorine, bleaching powder, superphosphate and bichromates; and

(b) the percentage of capacity lying idle at present in the above industries and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 56.]

Shri Nanadas: It appears from the statement that 40 to 80 per cent. of the installed capacity of the chemical industry could not be utilised for want of demand for the products. May I know what are the obstacles that stand in the way of adequate demand for these products, and what steps have the Government taken to remove those obstacles?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would refer the hon. Member to the statement, which gives the reasons which we can possibly state in response to the question put by the hon. Member.

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association suggested certain measures for utilising the idle capacity, one of them being the restriction of foreign capital to such industries as require highly specialised technique and large capital not available locally? If so, what decision have the Government taken in this matter?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I cannot see how this particular suggestion can be related to the non-utilisation of existing capacity, because I do not think foreign capital enters into competition in those lines in which production has not been as good as it is wanted to be.

Shri Meghnad Saha: May I know if one of the causes why indigenous products are not in demand is their very high price compared to the same products coming from foreign countries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a well-known economic doctrine that when there is a lessening of demand, price is a very important factor contributing to such lessening of the demand. From that point of view, I think the hon. Member, who is a professor of science, was quite right.

Shri Meghnad Saha: What steps are being taken to bring the indigenous

prices in alignment with those prevailing in foreign countries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This is a matter which is being constantly watched. It is not always possible to bring the internal prices in alignment with the prices ruling in foreign countries, as otherwise there will be no need for tariff protection. We do recognise that our own production units are not as efficient as the units in other countries. So in order to allow the industry to develop, we have to agree to a slightly higher price. What we are concerned with is whether the high price acts as a deterrent to consumption. From that point of view, Government keep a careful watch on prices.

Shri Kelappan: May I know whether we are importing these chemicals now, and if so, to what extent?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Chemicals can be categorised under about 150 headings.

Shri Kelappan: I mean these chemicals.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Caustic soda we have to import, because there is a large leeway to make up. We do not import sulphuric acid, but we import sulphur. We do not import superphosphates or bichromates.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF CLOTH

*307. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the cloth purchased during 1952 and 1953 respectively for use in the Rashtrapati Bhavan and other Government Offices;

(b) the value of the *Khadi* cloth included in these purchases; and

(c) the agencies through which such purchases were made?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 1952—Rs. 6·65 lakhs approximately; 1953—Rs. 3·14 lakhs approximately.

(b) 1952—Rs. 0·28 lakhs.
1953—Rs. 2·02 lakhs.

(c) (i) The Controller, Government Cotton Spinning and Weaving Centres, Jullundur.

(ii) The All India Spinners' Association, Bombay.

(iii) The United Council for Relief and Welfare, Karnal.

(iv) The Indian Co-operative Union Ltd., New Delhi.

(v) The All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bombay.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: May I know whether the *Khadi* purchased was of a pure variety, *i.e.* hand-spun and hand-woven, or whether the mixed variety was also included in these purchases?

Mr. Speaker: I presume *khadi* means hand-spun and hand-woven.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: I wanted to know whether the figures given relate to *khadi* which was of a pure variety, or whether the mixed variety is also included in them.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I thought *khadi* meant hand-spun and hand-woven. The figures I have given relate to hand-spun and hand-woven cloth.

Shri Dabhi: How much *khadi* was purchased for the uniforms of the employees in Rashtrapati Bhavan?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not got the figures relating to the uniforms. But if the figures for Rashtrapati Bhavan only are required, I can give them. For 1952, the entire expenditure for Rashtrapati Bhavan was Rs. 16,944, out of which Rs. 3,175 was spent on the purchase of *khadi*. In 1953, the entire value of the cloth that was purchased was Rs. 6,308 out of which Rs. 5,433 was spent on *khadi*.

Shri Mahodaya: Was that *khadi* certified?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That information is not available, but it was ensured that it was hand-spun and hand-woven.

Ghani OIL INDUSTRY

*308. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendation made by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, to the effect that Government should reserve all the sesame oil seeds and a certain proportion of the other edible oil seeds produced in the country for the *Ghani* Oil Industry; and

(b) if so, the decision thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Dabhi: May I know when was the recommendation of the Board communicated to Government and how much more time Government are likely to take in arriving at a decision?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would not be able to indicate the precise date when this communication was received, because communications are received constantly from the Board. But I would like to say, in explanation of the present position, that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture are the authority mainly concerned in regard to oils and oil seeds and they operate through the Oilseeds Committee. The matter will be referred to them. I understand that very recently a meeting was held by that Ministry along with a representative of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Planning Commission and a member of this Board, and it decided that the matter should be studied and a note should be prepared for the consideration of this *ad hoc* Committee.

Shri Dabhi: Am I to understand that the Government's position is that they may or may not accept the recommendation of this Board?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I quite understand the anxiety of the hon. Member to get a categorical answer from me, but I am unable to oblige.

PAKISTANI VISITORS IN HYDERABAD

*309 **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Pakistani visitors have come to Hyderabad on short period visas and they are now asking for extension of the period of stay there; and

(b) if so, what are the general reasons put forward for such requests?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) Extension is being applied for on several grounds including illness, marriages of close relations, settlement of domestic affairs, etc. In some cases, extension has been applied for for the purposes of permanent resettlement in India.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know how many persons had applied for visa extension last time?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Altogether, from 15th October, 1952 till 31st December, 1953 1,438 people have come to Hyderabad from Pakistan. Of this number, 902 persons visited Hyderabad City and 430 persons visiter the districts. Applications for period of extension were 341, of which 235 were granted.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know, Sir, how many persons have gone back?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a question of simple arithmetic. 1,438 persons came, and out of them, 341 wanted to stay back. Only 235 were allowed.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether Government have received any report regarding the anti-national activity of some of these persons?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I think if the hon. Member directs this question to the Ministry of Home Affairs, he will have satisfaction.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: What was the maximum period for which a person was allowed to stay in India?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The rules are like this: these persons generally come under what are known as 'C' visas. If, after the period is over, they want to stay for a further period, they apply to the State authorities for extension. District Magistrates are authorized to grant extension for period of thirty days. For further extension applications have to be made to the State Government who can grant extension up to a total period of one year from the date of entry. Obviously, beyond one year nobody is allowed to stay.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: My question was: "What was the maximum period for which a person was allowed to stay in India?"

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have stated that beyond one year they cannot stay.

PASSPORTS

*311. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were granted passports for travel abroad during the year 1953; and

(b) the different grounds on which the passports were refused?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) During the six months beginning the 1st March and ending the 31st August, 1953, passports were granted to 41,397 persons. The exact figure for the remaining six months of the year, which is likely to be about the same, is not readily available with the Government of India, but if the hon. Member still requires this information I shall have it collected from the State Governments.

(b) I am not quite sure which particular passports the hon. Member is referring to, but I might say that every application for a passport is considered on its individual merits. The two main grounds on which passports are generally refused are (i) when Government consider that it would not be in the country's interests if a particular person was allowed to go abroad and (ii) if the applicant is found to be financially incapable of performing the journey which he proposes.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know, Sir, the number of persons who were refused passports during the period which has been mentioned?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I would like notice.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know, Sir, if political association with any party is a valid ground for the Government to refuse passports? If not, why is it that professors wishing to visit China are refused passports by the Government?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have already stated in my answer the two reasons for which generally passports are refused. I cannot go into the merits of individual cases.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know, Sir, who is the authority for deciding that it is not in the country's interest to allow such and such a person to visit any country? Is it the District Magistrate or somebody else?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is the Government which decides finally.

ASPHALT BITUMEN

*312. **Shri N. M. Lingam:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of asphalt bitumen imported annually by India; and

(b) what is the estimated quantity of this product expected from the new oil refineries when they go into production?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) The quantities of asphalt (bitumen) imported into India during the years 1952 and 1953 were 1,40,678 tons and 1,25,273 tons, respectively.

(b) Burmah-Shell refinery is expected to produce about 1,50,000 tons of asphalt (bitumen) per annum. This product will not be available from the other two refineries which are being set up in India.

Shri N. M. Lingam: In view of the programme of the Government to black-top the surface of all the National and State highways, do Government think that the internal production will adequately meet our requirements?

Shri R. G. Dubey: Yes, Sir. The production for the year 1955 is 1,50,000 tons whereas the requirements for the year are 1,36,958 tons.

Shri N. M. Lingam: My point is this. We are black-topping only a fraction of the total mileage of our roads. In view of the increased use of asphalt (bitumen), are Government satisfied that the production in the refineries will meet our demand?

Shri R. G. Dubey: Yes, Sir. This calculation is made after considering all these aspects by the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Is bitumen expected to be made available as a bye-product from the lignite projector in South Arcot?

Shri R. G. Dubey: No, Sir; that is difficult to answer now.

Dhoties

*314. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any prosecution has been launched for violation of the control order restricting the manufacture of *dhoties* to 60 per cent.; and

(b) the additional tax collected or levied so far, from the delinquent mills after the promulgation of the ordinance and the subsequent passing of the relevant Act?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a). No, Sir.

(b) The additional tax realised during the period 26th October 1953 to 31st December, 1953 was Rs. 3,22,000/-.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know, Sir, how many mills transgressed the provision of the law in 1953?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, during the period under review, *i.e.*, 26th October to 31st December, the number of mills that produced under 12½ per cent. is 35 and over 12½ per cent., 10

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Was any action taken against them?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachri: In these cases, the penal excise duty is levied.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know, Sir, whether the mills which have transgressed this law have been asked to reduce their production in the subsequent months so that the overall percentage may remain in a year?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The assessment is made on the basis of a quarter.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the additional tax realised was given to the village industries or was absorbed in the general revenues?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: To the best of my knowledge, Sir, it goes into the Consolidated Fund of India.

BHAKRA-NANGAL PROJECT

*315. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are carrying out a survey of the direct benefits of the Bhakra-Nangal Project;

(b) if so, what is the scope and aim of this survey; and

(c) what will be its cost?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the survey of direct benefits of

other projects is also being carried out?

Shri Hathi: Survey is being carried out by the State Governments and not by the Central Government.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether the project is expected to be completed ahead of the scheduled time, and if so, when water for irrigation and power for electrification is expected to be made available?

Shri Hathi: It is running up to schedule. The project will be completed by 1959-60; the first phase will be over by 1954.

Shri C. Bhatt: May I know whether the survey of direct benefit will have any bearing on other projects, such as Narbada etc.?

Shri Hathi: Each project will have its own circumstances and will have to be decided on its own merits and there can be no comparison between the different projects.

नजर अली मिल्स, उज्जैन

*३१८. **श्री राधेलाल व्यास** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री २३ दिसम्बर, १९५३ को नज़र अली मिल्स, उज्जैन के बन्द किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३५४ के बारे में दिये गये उत्तर को निर्दिष्ट करने की कृपा करेंगे और बतायेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य भारत सरकार से होने वाले पत्र-व्यवहार का क्या परिणाम निकला ;

(ख) नज़र अली मिल्स कब से बन्द है ; तथा

(ग) बेकार हुये मज़दूरों को रोज़गार देने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाही करने का विचार है ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) An informal enquiry was made into the working of the Nazar Ali Mills, Ujjain, which revealed that the machinery in the mill had been old and worn out and that the mill was in financial difficulties;

(b) 21st September, 1953;

(c) I believe the matter is under consideration of the Government of Madhya Bharat.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I know, Sir, how much financial assistance is needed by the mills?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The precise estimate of the financial assistance is difficult to make for the whole mill is in an old and worn-out condition.

Shri N. L. Joshi: May I know how many workers have been thrown out of employment?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have not got the precise information, Sir.

Evacuee Property

*319. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to starred question No. 819 answered on the 10th December, 1953 and state what progress has been made on the agreement arrived at in October 1953 between the officials of the Government of India and Pakistan on settlement of claims of certain categories of evacuee properties?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): The Government of Pakistan have also ratified the decisions taken at the Conference held at Karachi in October 1953. The decisions mainly relate to procedural matters intended to speed up the pace of verification of claims and these are in the process of implementation.

The Central Claims Organisation has been strengthened and special instructions have been issued to the various State Governments for expediting the verification work so as to complete it by the 30th June 1954, the target date provided in the agreement for the completion of the work relating to verification of claims.

Shri Gidwani: Has the Pakistan Government agreed that no income-tax clearance certificate is demanded from an evacuee coming from the other country to seek restoration of movable property?

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, the main question relates to claims which are being processed, through the Claims organisations and those claims are pensions, provident fund, pay, leave salary, and security deposits etc. So, there is no question of anybody coming and getting income-tax clearance certificates.

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

*320. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) what new diplomatic missions were opened abroad during the year 1953 and the status of such missions;

(b) whether any mission was abolished or upgraded;

(c) if so, the names thereof; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No new diplomatic mission was opened in 1953.

(b), (c) and (d). No mission was abolished. The Legation of India at Lisbon and the Consulate-General at Kashgar were closed as they ceased to be of practical utility. The Legations of India at Berne and Baghdad were raised to the level of Embassies for political reasons.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know, Sir, the reason why the diplomatic mission in Spain was abolished?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There has never been a diplomatic mission in Spain.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: We had a Legation; that is a diplomatic mission.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I do not know of a Legation in Spain.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Did we have no diplomatic relations with Spain?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We had no missions there.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Then what do we have?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have no Embassy, nor a Legation nor a Consulate-General.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In the report of the External Affairs Ministry, year before last, there was a mention that a Legation was to be opened in Barcelona. Has that idea been dropped?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid the hon. Member's memory is playing false. What was referred to was the opening of a Consulate there.

FOREIGN FIRMS IN INDIA

*321. **Shri Dhusiya:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign firms registered in India are operating here at present;

(b) the names of the countries whose nationals have invested capital therein;

(c) the number of persons in these industries getting a pay of Rs. 1000/- or more; and

(d) how many of the persons referred to in part (c) above are Indians?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Reserved Bank' publication on the census of India's foreign liabilities and assets—pages 70—73 contains the information asked for. A copy of this publication is avaliable in the Parliament Library.

I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to the reply given by the hon. Finance Minister on the 11th June, 1952, in which he stated that since Partition, 22 foreign firms have been incorporated in India, out of which 20 were from U. K., one from U. S. A. and one from Switzerland.

(c) and (d). A statement containing information regarding foreigners employed in India was circulated to hon. Members last year. A copy of the statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* Library Index No. S-48/54.]

But information in regard to foreigners and Indians employed in the Indian subsidiaries of foreign firms is not available.

Shri Dhusiya: May I know what is the total amount of foreign investment operating in India and how it compares with the Indian investment?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, the information upto 1948 is available in this book, and I have supplemented it by the information that was given on the floor of the House by the Finance Minister in June 1952. I can only say that the amount involved is something like Rs. 18.26 crores for the period indicated by the Finance Minister.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Some time back the Government of India had sent a circular to all the foreign firms in India seeking information in regard to the number of Indians employed with them. May I know whether all the foreign firms in India had furnished the information to the Government of India, and if not, what action the Government of India is going to take against those firms?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The information supplied to the hon. Members of the House on the last occasion was based on the information collected from the enquiries made by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. We found ultimately that those people who had not sent in their returns were either non-existent or did not employ any Europeans. There were one or two cases where we had to call them up to account. We have now decided, in view of the fact that the House had been good enough to empower my Ministry to collect information under the Collection of Statistics Act to call for detailed information and a notice has been sent out to the various firms to supply information under this head. It will take some time to receive this information and to collect it, and when I do so, I shall certainly place the results of my investigation before the House.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister just now said that one or two firms, which did not supply the information, were called up by the Ministry. May I know what was the nature of that call?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Perhaps, it is generally known that in the absence of legal powers, the Ministry has quite a lot of power to compel delinquents of this nature to obey, and we used such influence as we have, as gently as possible, in order to make them fall in line.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS

*322. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) in how many Community Development Blocks the work of development of cottage industries has been taken up;

(b) what are the main industries newly started or being revived; and

(c) on what lines the work is being carried on?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) 41 Community Projects and 30 Community Development Blocks.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 57.]

(c) (1) Emphasis is placed on the development of existing industries.

(2) Village co-operative organisations of skilled workers are encouraged.

(3) Training and technical direction are provided by the State Governments.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know what are the reasons for the fact that in only one community project in each State the development work has been taken up?

Shri Hathi: Not one but 41. In each State, there are more than one block, and the States have to select certain areas. Therefore, it is not possible for the States, with the machinery available with them, to take up simultaneously all the blocks in each State.

Shri B. K. Das: My question was this. There are only three blocks in each project, and as I understand from the reply of the hon. Minister that only in one project development work has been taken up. I want to know why only one community project has begun that work and others have not.

Shri Hathi: I think I have replied to that question. The position is that each State has more than one block and it is not possible for the State Government, with the machinery available with them, to concentrate on each of the blocks in the various States. Therefore, they have selected certain blocks only.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know, Sir, what industries have been started or revived in West Bengal under these development blocks?

Shri Hathi: For particular States I would like to have notice.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the number of cases in which cottage industries have been taken up by co-operative societies and the total capital invested by them?

Shri Hathi: Generally, Sir, Community Projects encourage co-operative societies and give loans to those societies and industries started by them. The amount provided in the Budget is about Rs. 1·5 lakhs for each block. I have not got the amount of loans given to co-operative societies.

Shri B. K. Das In view of the fact that the Khadi and Village Industries Board have taken up the work of development of cottage industries all over the country, may I know whether they have selected any of these blocks for their work?

Shri Hathi: I do not think, Sir, but there was a discussion with the Commerce and Industry Ministry in this behalf and I think they took some action.

Officers Trained under Colombo Plan and U. N. E. S. C. O.

*323. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state how many of the Government officers who underwent training under the Colombo Plan and UNESCO Technical Assistance Programme have been employed in the work for which training was given to them?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Nine officers underwent training under these schemes and all of them have been employed on the work for which they were given training.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir, whether Government is following any policy in selecting officers for training?

Shri Hathi: They do, Sir.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir, what is the policy?

Shri Hathi: The selection is generally made on various considerations—the ability, the record of service and the experience of the officer, etc.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Is it a fact, Sir, that only a few of the States were consulted in the matter of selection while other States have been left out, and there is so much of discrimination in this matter?

Shri Hathi: No, Sir, that is not correct.

Shri T. N. Singh: How many of the trained personnel who have come back are employed on irrigation projects, and how many are employed on administrative irrigation work?

Shri Hathi: Of the nine officers, eight are mostly working in the Central Water and Power Commission and I

think one in the Damodar Valley Corporation.

RECRUITMENT OF GURKHAS FOR BRITISH ARMY

*324. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any centres exist at Ghum and Jalapahar in Darjeeling District for recruitment of Gurkhas for the British Army;

(b) whether any British Army Officers and other ranks are employed in either of these centres;

(c) if so, their respective numbers in each of these centres;

(d) whether these centres are supplied with rations, fuel, kerosene, D.D.T., petroleum and other articles at prices much below the market price; and

(e) if so, who supplies these articles?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) There is no centre at Ghum. There is an establishment at Jalapahar but it is not used as a recruiting depot and is temporary. Recruitment of Gurkhas for the British Army is now done entirely in Nepalese territory.

(b) and (c). There are seven British officers at Jalapahar.

(d) and (e). Rations and fuel are supplied by the Indian Army Supply Corps on their own scales: their rates are generally higher than market rates. Petrol is procured by the British Army in the market and not through the Indian Army.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know, Sir, what steps Government have taken to assure themselves that these depots are not used for recruitment purposes?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We are very definite that there is no recruitment of Gurkha soldiers for the British Army on our soil.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether in June 1953, 400 gallons of petrol were supplied to that depot at Rs. 2-6-0 or Rs. 2-5-0 a gallon, while the market rate was Rs. 2-10-0?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as our information goes, the British Army personnel at Ghum procure their own petrol from the market. But I shall certainly look into the allegation made by the hon. Member here.

GOA

*325. **Dr. N. B. Khare:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many big firms have nominal branches in Goa which are used as the means of evading income-tax and for smuggling operations;

(b) whether Government are aware that Goa is used for smuggling into India large quantities of foreign exchange like American Dollars without the knowledge of the Government of India; and

(c) whether Government are aware that some firms who conduct mining operations in Madhya Pradesh are mulcting the Government of revenues in a large measure in this manner?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Some Indian firms have branches in Goa, but Government have no information to show that these branches are located there for the purpose of smuggling and evading income tax.

(b) It is true that in spite of the measures taken by the Government, there is considerable smuggling from Goa into India, and it is possible that dollar currency is one of the items smuggled. There is, however, no information to indicate that large quantities of American currency is being smuggled into India.

(c) Government have no information

Dr. N. B. Khare: May I know whether the Government will look into the matter?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Into which matter?

Dr. N. B. Khare: This matter concerning (b) and (c).

Shri Anil K Chanda: So far as the question of smuggling is concerned, it is always Government's endeavour to stop all smuggling.

CESS ON MILL CLOTH

*326. **Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the amount that has been collected in the year 1953, by way of cess on mill cloth?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Rs. 5,56,07,000/-.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: May I know how much amount has been spent actually to help hand-loom industry in 1953?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The total allocation is Rs. 3,50,00,000.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: May I know whether Government is considering any definite scheme to improve the handloom industry?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir. We are doing it all the time. The handloom Board is seized of the matter and in cooperation with the States a number of schemes have not merely been drawn up but also been sanctioned and many of them have been implemented.

Shri Muniswamy: What is the amount set apart for *khadi* development?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There is no question of setting apart any money for *khadi* development; I believe very nearly Rs. 1,93,00,000 has been allotted for *khadi*.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether Government is contemplating to grant more money to aid the handloom industry than what has been already allocated?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I cannot understand the import of the question. If more money is needed, then it is for us to find out whether we can spare the money. Government have no idea and they do not, at the moment, contemplate raising more moneys by way of special loans.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Minister had said that five crores had been collected. I want to know whether this money will be spent for the handloom industry.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Rs. 3,50,00,000 has been allocated this year.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know what Government is doing to invent some mechanical devices to be used in these instruments, handloom and others, so that the production will be increased and the cost will come down?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Experiments are carried on in various State centres in regard to the improvement of the looms used. I think in many cases the looms that are now in use have actually been improved upon. I saw recently in a cooperative weaving centre in Andhra that the society has made the weavers take to improved looms which produce a larger yardage of cloth.

सिनेमा फिल्में

*३२७. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या भारत में सिनेमा के लिये काम आने वाली फिल्में बनाई जाती हैं ;

(ख) भारत सरकार को हर वर्ष ऐसी कितने फुट फिल्म की आवश्यकता होती है;

(ग) वर्ष १९५३ में आयात की गई ऐसी फिल्मों की क्या कीमत थी ; तथा

(घ) भारत में सिनेमा के लिये ऐसी कितने फुट फिल्में बनाई जाती हैं ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) About 200 million feet.

(c) Rs. 1,81,98,000/-.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know how many factories we have got in India?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No factories: I said: the answer to (a) is in the negative.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether the Government of Mysore have submitted any proposals for establishing a factory?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: At the moment, I am not seized of any particular proposal sent by the Government of Mysore.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know if there is any proposal before the Government to set up any factory to produce films in India?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir. Government are contemplating to establish a factory to produce raw films. The matter is now under negotiation with technical experts abroad whether it will be possible for us to set up a proper factory.

HIRAKUD WORKERS' STRIKE

*328. **Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of the Hirakud workers' strike;

(b) what their demands are;

(c) the number of workers involved in the strike;

(d) whether the progress of the work at Hirakud was affected by this strike; and

(e) how far Government are in a position to concede the demands, if any, of the workers?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) to (e). A statement on the labour unrest and partial strike on the Hirakud Dam Project is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 58.]

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: I find that the Project Workers' Union is not recognised by the Project authority. May I know the reasons therefor?

Shri Nanda: There are two Unions there. The one which was registered earlier is recognised. The other was registered later and is not recognised.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: May I know the number of workers in the Union which is not recognised by the authorities?

Shri Nanda: As regards the number of workers in the Union which is not recognised, at the time of application they gave the number as fifty-eight. Later on they were asked to state the number which they had subsequently. To that no reply was given.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: What are the damages done to property in the Project areas and what is the estimated value of the losses?

Shri Nanda: Damage was caused to a hut and an office, and some records were destroyed. I have no information about the estimated value of the loss. But it was not very much.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: What was the trouble in March 1953 which led to the discharge of some of the workers?

Shri Nanda: They were trying to spoil the machinery, running it in the lowest gear. They were also charged with acts of insubordination.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether Government contemplate to introduce uniform rates of pay or payment for manual work and other mechanical works in all the projects?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member knows perhaps that a Committee has been appointed for the purpose of looking into the question of rates.

गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह संबंधी प्रलेखीय चलचित्र

*३२९. **डा० सत्यवादी** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण** मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) इस वर्ष गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह के सम्बन्ध में कितने प्रलेखीय चलचित्र तैयार किये गये और किन किन विषयों पर;

(ख) इन में से प्रत्येक पर अलग अलग कितना रूपया खर्च किया गया ; तथा

(ग) गत वर्ष इस समारोह पर कितने प्रलेखीय चलचित्र बनाये गये थे ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Two films are being produced, one covering the ceremonial parade, tableau, fireworks and illuminations and the other the folk dances.

(b) It is not possible yet to give the expenditure on these films.

(c) Two

डा० सत्यवादी : क्या इन फिल्मों के अलावा और भी तस्वीरें सरकारी तौर पर इस मौके पर ली जाती हैं ?

डा० केसकर : और किसी तरह की डाकुमेन्टरी तस्वीर नहीं बनती है, लेकिन हां, उस वक्त जब कि यह रिपब्लिक परेड वगैरह हुई तो न्यूज डिवीज़न ने उस की न्यूज रील के लिये कुछ तस्वीरें जरूर ली हैं ।

डा० सत्यवादी : इन तस्वीरों के अल्बम पब्लिक के लिये हासिल हो सकते हैं ?

डा० केसकर : फिल्म के अल्बम तो बनते नहीं हैं ।

Shri N. L. Joshi: May I know what was the expenditure incurred on these two documentaries?

Dr. Keskar: I am afraid the hon. Member did not listen to the answer that I gave. I said it is not yet possible to give the estimated expenditure because the films have just been taken.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether all the celebrations on the Republic Day have been covered by these films?

Dr. Keskar: At the headquarters of the Central Government.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : गत वर्ष कितना खर्च हुआ था ?

डा० केसकर : अगर आप सवाल का नोटिस देंगे तो मैं जरूर आप को इस बात का पता दूंगा ।

GANDAK PROJECT

*330. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum regarding the Gandak Project was sent by certain Members of Parliament to the Prime Minister for examination by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the result of the examination as to the feasibility, cheapness and desirability of the early execution of the Project?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The detailed project prepared by the Bihar Government has not yet been received by the Planning Commission. It will be examined in due course by the Planning Commission and the Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Power Projects in connection with the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I take it that the report of the Bihar Government is likely to be available to the Planning Commission before the formulation of the second Five Year Plan?

Shri Nanda: Certainly.

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

*331. **Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a committee is proposed

to be constituted to enquire into the working of the plantation industries?

(b) If so, at what stage is the proposal?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Constitution of the Committee will be announced shortly.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know that protection and encouragement is given to the small-scale growers in this industry?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know, Sir, to which industry these 'small-scale growers' are related—to tea, coffee or rubber.

Shri Muniswamy: I mean coffee.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may take coffee!

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think we are really appointing a Plantation Industries Committee to see what help we could give to them.

Seth Govind Das: Is this Committee going to have all official experts, or some non-officials also?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Majority will be non-officials.

Shri Venkataraman: May I know whether all the interests, namely, the planters, the labour and the consumers, will be interested in this Committee?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sure that they all will be interested in the Committee. If the hon. Member means whether they will be represented in the Committee, I will say that we will try to associate the employer and the labour interests as assessors.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to utilise the duties collected from the big industries to encourage small-scale industries in general?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Shri Venkataraman: Will the representatives of the interested parties be chosen by those parties, or will they be nominated by the Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Normally, the procedure is to ask the interested parties to send a panel of names to the Government, and the Government choose out of the panel. I think the same procedure will be followed in this instance as well.

BICYCLES

*332. **Shri Nanadas:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what is the total estimated demand for bicycles and the total estimated production in the country during 1954?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): The demand for bicycles is estimated to be between four and five lakhs per annum. The estimated production of complete bicycles during the current year will be 3,25,000 numbers.

Shri Nanadas: Is it a fact that we are depending on imports for tubing, steel strips, bright bars, free cutting steel, free-wheels and so forth, and if so what steps are Government taking to manufacture these components in our country itself?

Shri Karmarkar: It is mainly tubes that we are contemplating to manufacture. It is a fact that we are importing a few components.

Shri Nanadas: In view of the fact that over 24 smaller units which are engaged in the manufacture of parts and accessories of bicycles are not in a position to bear the expenditure on maintaining testing equipment to ensure sustenance of quality, may I know in what way Government is going to help those smaller units?

Shri Karmarkar: Recently a meeting was held of the interests concerned in the matter, and the matter is under our consideration.

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether it is a fact that the gap between actual installed capacity and production in

1953 was of the order of 1,53,000 bicycles? If so, what steps have Government proposed to take for the maximum utilisation of the installed capacity?

Shri Karmarkar: Both Government and the units concerned are doing their best to utilise the maximum possible capacity.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether there is a Development Council for bicycles and if so, who are their members and what is their function?

Shri Karmarkar: It has been functioning.

ESSENCES

*333. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is self-sufficient in the manufacture of natural and synthetic essences and in the raw material for their manufacture;

(b) the value of essences and raw materials therefor imported in 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953;

(c) the value of those manufactured in India in the above-mentioned years;

(d) whether Government have received requests from any of the Indian manufacturers, for financial or technical assistance to facilitate the manufacture of high class essences in India; and

(e) if so, what assistance has been given?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Import statistics of essences and raw materials required in their manufacture are not readily available, as these are not recorded separately in the Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

(c) The value of annual production of essences in India is estimated to be about Rs. 26 lakhs.

722 P.S.D.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir, one firm approached Government for financial assistance for manufacture of essences. The matter is under consideration.

NARBADA IRRIGATION SCHEME

*334. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the final survey on the Narbada Irrigation Scheme has been completed; and

(b) if so, when the work on the scheme is likely to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Investigations and surveys of Tawa and Punasa Projects of Narbada Valley have been completed, while further investigations for Broach Project are in progress.

(b) The Project reports in respect of Tawa and Punasa Projects are under examination and, if the projects are found technically and financially feasible, it will be for the State Government concerned to take further action.

Shri Dabhi: Is it likely to be included in the second Five Year Plan?

Shri Hathi: That depends on the recommendation of the State Government after the enquiry by the Committee.

Shri C. Bhatt: In view of the second Five Year Plan to be prepared, may I know whether the Government have invited recommendations for the inclusion of the Narbada valley project in the second Five Year Plan from the Government of Bombay?

Shri Hathi: The Planning Commission has addressed a letter to the State Governments to send their recommendations for the next Plan.

Shri C. Bhatt: May I know whether the Government are going to take the initiative in suggesting to the State to include this project in the second Five Year Plan, or have the Government any objection to do that?

Shri Hathi: It is not necessary. The State Government will send recommendations.

Shri T. N. Singh: There was a dispute between the Central Government and the Madhya Pradesh Government regarding allocation of investigation costs. May I know whether there is any dispute in regard to the execution costs between the Centre and the State?

Shri Hathi: The question of payment has been settled.

Shri C. Bhatt: Will the final responsibility for the inclusion of such a big river as Narbada in the second Five Year Plan be with the State or the Centre?

Mr. Speaker: The whole of Narbada is not going to be included! Next question.

INDIANS IN CEYLON

*335. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the total number of Indian residents who have been given citizenship rights in Ceylon?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): 27,207 up to the end of January, 1954.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the total number of applications for citizenship pending decision?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I could not say offhand. I have an impression that the total number would be over 9 lakhs.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: What will be the fate of those persons who will not be given citizenship rights and who are not at present Indian citizens?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: A few days ago, we have replied to a question of this nature. The Prime Minister has also referred to this matter in his speech the day before yesterday.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN GOODS

*336. **Shri N. M. Lingam:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities in Europe in which Indian goods were exhibited during the last year;

(b) the principal exhibits and their value; and

(c) how the exhibits were disposed of?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 59.]

Shri N. M. Lingam: From the statement, I see that the exhibits are as many as 22 in number, from cottage industry products to iron ore. May I know if it was the intention of the Government in organising these exhibitions to display our articles and seek export markets?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes; that is precisely the intention.

Shri N. M. Lingam: If so, how far have the Government succeeded in stimulating exports?

Shri Karmarkar: I think I should repeat an answer which I gave earlier. The results have not been exactly assessed. The exports are progressing.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बिजली सप्लाई कम्पनियां

*३०२. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) भारत में बिजली की ऐसी ज्वाइंट स्टाक कम्पनियां कितनी हैं जो पाकिस्तान स्थित नगरों में विभाजन से पहले बिजली देती थीं ;

(ख) इन कम्पनियों में जमानत के रूप में कितनी राशि जमा है ; तथा

(ग) वर्ष १९५३ में भूतपूर्व उपभोक्ताओं को जमानत की कितनी राशि लौटाई गई?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Thirteen.

(b) Complete information is not available.

(c) No information is available.

CLOTH EXPORT

*310. **Shri S. C. Singhal:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cloth exports during 1953 have increased by 16 per cent. over that of the previous years;

(b) the reasons for this increase; and

(c) how much cloth has been consumed in the country in the year 1953 as compared with the previous year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Exports during 1953 exceeded our exports of 1952 by about 10 per cent.

(b) Precise reasons could not be furnished. The contributory factors for this increase are:—

(i) Export duty on coarse and medium cloth was reduced from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on the 4th January, 1953. The duty from medium cloth was removed altogether from the 24th October, 1953.

(ii) Drawback of import duty paid on imported cotton used in the manufacture of cloth meant for export was given from 26th November 1953.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 60.]

MULGAONKAR COMMITTEE

*313. **Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mulgaonkar Committee on Engineering Industries has submitted its report to Government:

(b) if so, what decisions have Government taken thereon;

(c) whether Government would place a copy of the Report on the Table of the House; and

(d) whether Government have any information on the number of idle plants in foreign-owned engineering establishments?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T .T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Committee have expressed their preliminary views as to how best the existing spare capacity in Engineering Industries can be utilized.

(b) The views of the Committee are under examination of Government.

(c) The Committee reports to the Ministry from time to time either in writing or at meetings with the Minister.

(d) No, Sir. The Committee is still engaged in the study of engineering plants in the country.

PROGRAMME ASSISTANTS IN A. I. R.

*316. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all Programme Assistants in the All India Radio, whether recruited *ad hoc* or through selection boards prior to 1949, were screened by the U.P.S.C. for regularisation in appointments;

(b) if so, whether these Programme Assistants were intimated at the time of their appointments that they would be screened by the U.P.S.C. and

(c) whether immediately after the non-approval by the U.P.S.C. the fact was intimated to the candidates?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) All Programme Assistants in All India Radio who have not been made permanent or quasi-permanent and are therefore on a temporary basis have to be screened by the Union Public Service Commission for regularisation.

(b) There is no obligation of informing Programme Assistants or any other staff that they would be screened by the Union Public Service Commission. In

this case the necessity for screening by the U.P.S.C. arose because of the upgrading of the post of Programme Assistant in 1949 to Class II.

(c) Decisions of the U.P.S.C. are always communicated to those concerned in due course.

TEA

*317. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North Indian Tea Industry has decided to reduce the tea crop in 1954; and

(b) if so, the approximate amount by which the output is to be reduced?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir. The matter is still under the consideration of the Tea Industry.

(b) Does not arise.

UNITED NATIONS DAY

*337. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Day was celebrated throughout India on the 24th October, 1953; and

(b) if so, the programme that was observed?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) It was celebrated in various parts of the country.

(b) (1) Flying of U.N. Flags on the Government and Public buildings,

(2) Distribution and display of U.N. Literature,

(3) Display of U.N. Day film,

(4) Lectures and public meetings,

(5) Village children's parties; and

(6) Rallies of School children and Scouts.

इन्दौर में रेडियो स्टेशन

*३३८. **श्री राघे लाल व्यास :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) इन्दौर में रेडियो स्टेशन खोलने की योजना के सम्बन्ध में क्या स्थिति है ;

(ख) इस योजना पर कितना खर्चा होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) योजना का कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा और कब समाप्त होगा ; तथा

(घ) अब तक इस योजना को कार्यान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) A site for the location of the transmitter at Indore and a building for accommodating studios have been selected. Equipment from abroad is being procured.

(b) The estimated cost is Rs. 11 lakhs.

(c) Preliminary work was started in 1952 and is expected to be completed by the end of 1954-55.

(d) Does not arise.

PALM *Gur*

*339. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the possibility of meeting the needs of sugar in the country from palm juices; and

(b) whether any survey of palm trees has been made in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rough estimates have been prepared.

COTTON PURCHASES

*340. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton purchased by Government during 1952-53 to maintain floor prices;

(b) the losses incurred on this;

(c) at what rate it was disposed of; and

(d) to whom?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Nil.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

CENTRAL WATER AND POWER COMMISSION

*341. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state how many officers from the Central Water and Power Commission were sent to foreign countries for higher studies and training on Government account?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): 28.

DISPLACED PERSONS' AGRICULTURAL LAND

*342. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of agricultural land left by the displaced owners of agricultural land, belonging to Sind, N.W.F., and Bahawalpur in Pakistan; and

(b) the number of standard acres into which the same has been converted?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Claims of 9·32 lakh standard acres of land have been verified under the Displaced Persons Claims Act, 1950 as having been owned by the land owners of Sind, N.W.F. and Bahawalpur States.

ब्रिटेन में भारतीय

*३४३. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :**
श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** बताने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) ब्रिटेन में इस समय कितने भारतीय नागरिक हैं ; तथा

(ख) उन भारतीयों की संख्या क्या है जो ब्रिटेन में स्थायी रूप से बस गये हैं और उन की संख्या क्या है जो भारतीय नागरिक बने चले आ रहे हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सस्ते मकानों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनी

*३४४. **डा० सत्य वादी :** क्या **निर्माण गृह व्यवस्था तथा रसद** मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) सस्ते मकानों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनी की तैयारी पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ;

(ख) कितने देशों ने अपने नमूने भेजे हैं ;

(ग) प्रदर्शनी समाप्त होने पर इन नमुनों को किस प्रकार प्रयोग में लाने का विचार है ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) An expenditure of about Rs. 6·77 lakhs has been incurred so far.

(b) and (c). I presume that the hon. Member is referring to the full scale model houses. Three houses have been put up by foreign agencies—one by the Government of Burma and two by two British firms. After the Exhibition is over, the

model houses will be retained and kept under observation from various points of view in order to determine the advisability of a more widespread adoption of any of the designs. The houses might actually be lived in by selected staff so that their practical usefulness could be judged.

EVACUEE AGRICULTURAL LAND IN U. P.

*345. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether Government have decided to settle the evacuee agricultural land in U.P. with displaced persons from West Pakistan who have verified claims of agricultural land?

(b) If so, what is the acreage of such agricultural land which is available?

(c) What is the number of displaced persons whose verified claims relate to agricultural land?

(d) What would be the basis for the allotment or assignment of such land to the claim holders?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, to non-Punjabi Displaced Persons.

(b) Over 1,100 groves of the value of Rs. 38 lakhs are immediately available and their allotment is in progress. Information regarding lands is being collected.

(c) About 6,000 in U.P.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

HANDLOOM CLOTH

*346. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the prospects for the export of handloom cloth from our country and the position as it obtains now?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): 63·96 million yards of handloom cloth were exported during 1953 as against 55·04 million yards exported in 1952 showing an increase of 8·92 million yards. With measures which are now being taken by the All-India Handloom Board it is expected that exports of handloom cloth will be further stimulated.

OIL CESS

*347. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the Planning Commission's suggestion to impose a cess on edible oils produced by oil mills; and

(b) if so, what that decision is?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

EXCHANGE OF ENCLAVES

*348. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between India and Pakistan on the exchange of enclaves; and

(b) if not, the stage at which the negotiations between the two Governments have reached so far?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). An agreement has been reached in principle between the two Governments that Cooch-Behar enclaves in East Bengal and East Bengal enclaves in Cooch-Behar should be exchanged. An Indo-Pakistan Conference was accordingly held in Calcutta from the 30th September, 1953 to the 3rd October, 1953 to consider the terms of such exchange. At that Conference, even though some agreement was reached in regard to the rights of the nationals at present resident in these enclaves, no agreement could be reached on the main issue of giving additional territory to West Bengal for the extra territory

proposed to be transferred to Pakistan.

EMPLOYEES IN SINDRI FACTORY

*349. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the number of employees drawing a salary of Rs. 500/- and above at Sindri Fertiliser Factory?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): Sixty.

POWDERED MILK

*350. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of powdered milk, imported into India during 1952-53 ;

(b) how much of this was on Government account;

(c) whether there are any concerns in this country manufacturing this article; and

(d) if so, their total output during 1952-53?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 196,465 cwts. (Including skimmed milk).

(b) Separate figures of imports on Government account are not available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

फोर्ड प्रतिष्ठान विशेषज्ञ

*३५१. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या फोर्ड प्रतिष्ठान दल के कुटीर उद्योग विशेषज्ञों नें राज्यों में कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकारों को कोई सिफारिशें की हैं; तथा

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य सिफारशें क्या हैं ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir, The Team has not yet sent its report.

(b) Does not arise.

DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

31. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Development Officers who have been trained during 1952-53 and 1953-54 for Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks;

(b) the names of the places in the different States where they are trained; and

(c) their requisite qualifications and the method of their selection for the purposes of training and service?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A short orientation training programme was organised by the Community Projects Administration at Nilokheri in July-August, 1952, for 71 Project Executive Officers selected by the State Governments for employment on the Community Projects/Development Blocks allotted to them in 1952-53. For the officers employed on the Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks allotted during 1953-54, the State Governments themselves arranged for their training at the Extension Training Centres or in Project areas. The Community Projects Administration is now arranging to set up three centres to provide training for the administrative staff working in the Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks. These centres will be located at Hyderabad. Nilokheri and D. V. C. area (Bihar) and will start functioning from the 1st of April, 1954. Training at the Centres will be given to the Block Development officers deputed by the State Governments.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN RAJASTHAN

32. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the amount given

by the Centre to the Rajasthan Government for development of cottage industries, year-wise from 1949-50 to date, and the amounts utilised each year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No grant was given in 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1952-53. In 1951-52, a grant of Rs. 66,500 was sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 31,740 is being offered in 1953-54. Information regarding the utilisation of the 1951-52 grant is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

PALM *Gur* TRAINING SCHOOL

33. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of trainees (State-wise) who received instruction at the Palm Gur Training School at Cuddalore during the last five years?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement giving the information is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 61.]

खादी उद्योग

३३. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५३ में अखिल भारतीय खादी बोर्ड को खादी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी गई ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (i) Rs. 156 lakhs as loans.

(ii) Rs. 40·01 lakhs as grants.

The All India Khadi Board does not receive any grant or loan from the State Governments.

निर्यात तथा आयात

३५. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) ऐसी वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन के आयात में १९५३ में मूल्य की दृष्टि से वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) ऐसी वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन के निर्यात में १९५३ में मूल्य की दृष्टि से कमी हुई है ;

(ग) इस अन्तर का क्या कारण था; तथा

(घ) १९५२ में उक्त वस्तुओं के आयात तथा निर्यात का क्रमश: मुल्य; क्या था ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (d). Two statements are attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 62.]

कपडा बनाने की मशीनें

३६. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) १९५३ में भारत में कितने मूल्य की कपड़ा बनाने की मशीनें और उन के पुर्जे तैयार किये गये ;

(ख) अब तक इस उद्योग को सरकार द्वारा कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है; तथा

(ग) १९५३ में कितने मूल्य की कपड़ा बनाने की मशीनें आयात की गईं?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 63.]

(b) Government have invested Rs. 25 lakhs in the capital of Messrs.

Machinery Manufacturers' Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, in the form of 4½ per cent. special cumulative preference shares of the company. They are manufacturing carding engines.

(c) About Rs. 11·37 crores.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN U.P.

37. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government sanctioned any further grant in December last to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the development of handloom industry; and

(b) if so, the amount of grant and the items on which it will be spent?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 64.]

ADMINISTRATIVE AUDIT SCHEME.

38. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred during the current year on the Administrative Audit Scheme introduced in the C.P.W.D.;

(b) the total strength of officers in this scheme at present; and

(c) how many officers are still required to cover the entire field?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The scheme has not yet been introduced. The detailed principles thereof took longer to settle than was expected and we are now working out the staff requirements and the best means of manning the posts.

EXPORT OF IRON ORE TO JAPAN

39. Shri Deogam: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron ore exported to Japan during the calendar year 1953 by each firm separately from the port of Calcutta together with the analysis showing the Fe. contents of each consignment and the prices fetched by each exporter based on 60 per cent. Fe. per ton separately for each consignment; and

(b) the quantity of iron ore exported to Japan by Messrs. Bird & Company (Orissa Minerals Development Company) and Messrs. Tata Iron & Steel Company during the calendar year 1952-53, and their prices fetched on basis of 60 per cent. Fe. per ton f.o.b. excluding trimming and stevedoring charges and the rejection points of the Fe. contents in their contracts?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Two statements are attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 65.]

RETURN OF MUSLIMS TO INDIA

40. Shri M. L. Agrawal: (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Muslims who returned to India from West Pakistan under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of 8th April, 1950 in 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1953 respectively?

(b) How many of the Muslims who have returned so far under the said agreement, have had their properties restored to them?

(c) What facilities are the Governments of India and Pakistan giving to the emigrants on either side to avail themselves of the benefits of the said agreement?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Prime Ministers' Agreement of 8th April, 1950, does not apply to West Pakistan. The Government of India had, however, agreed to the repatriation of Indian Muslims who had migrated from Uttar Pradesh to West Pakistan during the period February to May, 1950. The numbers of Muslim migrants who returned to India from West Pakistan

since May, 1950, under a special procedure established for the purpose are as follows:

1950	10,896
1951	11,662
1952	1,500
1953	Nil

(b) Information is not readily available.

(c) The Government of Pakistan sends lists of the Muslim migrants covered by the repatriation scheme to the Indian High Commissioner at Karachi who forwards them to the Uttar Pradesh Government. The State Government verifies these lists and returns them to the Indian High Commission along with additional names of those Muslim migrants who had sent their applications direct to the State Government. The High Commissioner then issues permits to the extent of periodical quotas fixed from time to time by the Government of India. The migrants are transported by the Pakistan Government at their expense up to the Indian border and the expenses of their transport from the Indian border up to their destination in India are borne by the Government of India. The question of evolving a procedure for the grant of similar facilities by the Government of Pakistan does not arise as only a few applications have been received by them from non-Muslim migrants wishing to return to Pakistan.

HIRAKUD CONTROL BOARD

41. **Dr. Natabar Pandey**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the Hirakud Control Board held so far in 1952-53 and 1953-54 respectively;

(b) whether it is a fact that decisions of the Hirakud Control Board are not given effect to without the sanction of the Central Government;

(c) the total number of members in the Hirakud Control Board; and

(d) the names of the members and the Chairman?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Four in 1952-53 and four in 1953-54.

(b) to (d). A copy of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research Resolution No. DW.II-12(27) dated the 27th March 1952 (as amended by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power Resolution No. DW.II-12(27) dated the 29th June, 1953, 21st July, 1953, 24th August 1953 and 13th October 1953 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* Library Index No. S-43/54.]

According to the 'Rules of Procedure and Business' of the Board, the decisions of the Board are recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board. Sanctions on all matters approved by the Board and falling within the powers of sanction of the Board are issued by the Secretary of the Board. Decisions on other matters falling within the powers of the Government of Orissa are communicated to the respective Governments for issue of sanction.

COLLIERY MACHINERY

42. **Shri P. C. Bose**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of colliery machinery imported from foreign countries during 1952 and 1953;

(b) the amounts paid as their price during these years; and

(c) who is the recommending authority for issuing import licences for these machinery?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Information about the quantity of colliery machinery imported is not available. The total

value of our imports during 1952 & 1953 is as follows:—

1952	Rs. 36,48,000
1953	Rs. 37,46,000

(c) Applications from Railway collieries for import licences are considered on the recommendations of the Railway Board. In cases of other collieries, the recommending authority is the Coal Commissioner. Importers are also allowed to import colliery machinery for stock and sale on the basis of their past imports.

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THE Dated 9.12.2014

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 24th February, 1954

The House met at Two of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

3 P.M.

STATEMENT RE. INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): With your permission, I should like to make a brief statement on certain discussions which have been going on for the last few days for the setting up of a Corporation to assist in the development of industries operated by private enterprise. In connection with the utilisation of the sale proceeds of certain commodities received by us under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme it was suggested by the Technical Co-operation Mission that the rupee equivalent of dollars 15 million should be made available by us to an industrial development corporation for the purpose of stimulating industrial development in the private sector if a corporation on a mutually satisfactory basis is established. We agreed, in consultation with the Planning Commission, to make such funds available out of the sale proceeds of iron and steel received under one of the recent agreements for the supply of 2,00,000 tons of sheets, plates rails and sleeper bars. A Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, consisting of a senior officer of the Bank and two of its Advisers, has been in India for the last two or three weeks to explore the possibilities of interesting private industry in this country in the floatation of such a corporation. The Mission had certain preliminary discussions with senior Government officials and thereafter with the Minister for Commerce and Industry and myself and have also met important leaders of private industry in the country. A steering Committee consisting of five representatives of industry has been set up by the private industrialists to carry on further discussions with Government. There are indications that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development would be willing to afford a line of credit to the new Corporation if it is set up. As I said, the discussions are still at a preliminary stage but in view of certain reports, not always accurate and certainly not authorised, which have been appearing in the Press, I thought it my duty to inform the House of these developments. I hope at a later stage in the session to be in a position to make a fuller statement when these discussions take final shape. For the present I would only mention that the Bank Mission are hopeful that these discussions will lead to the setting up of a Corporation which would be of benefit to the development of industry in this country.

*DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1953-54

Mr. Speaker: We shall now proceed with the Demands for Supplementary Grants 1953-54. There are also the P.E.P.S.U. Demands. The time allotted is from 3 P.M. to 5 P.M., that is two hours, for all of them.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall call Demand after Demand. First I shall call Demand No. 10.

DEMAND NO. 10.—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Communications'."

There is a cut motion. Since this is not a new service, that cut motion is out of order.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): But before Demand No. 10, there is Demand No. 6.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members are aware that there are votable items and non-votable items. The Demands are placed on the Order Paper with regard to votable items. Non-votable items are no doubt also placed here for information. They may ask any information they want relating to these Demands, but they are not going to be put to the vote of the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): This is the second or the third time that Supplementary Demands are being presented, and it is for a very big sum. We would like to know exactly why it is necessary to come again and again before this House for these Supplementary Grants.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is no new suggestion that has been made. I have asked the Government and the Government have also given sufficient details at the bottom of the page relating to Demand No. 6. If hon. Members want any more information, it is open to them to ask. It is not as if no explanatory note has been attached. There is the explanatory note for all these items here under each Demand.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The point is this. We are now on the eve of the General Budget. On the face of it it looks irresponsible for the Government to come before the House again and again asking us to discuss and pass Supplementary Grants for big amounts. It is not any particular item we refer to. We will come to these items as we go from Ministry to Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not able to understand the objection. So far as these items are concerned, the hon. Member will kindly see.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We are not going into the details.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, what is the objection? I am not able to understand. There is no meaning in merely saying that the Government is irresponsible in just placing these Demands before the House. These are the items. This is the explanation the Government has given after repeated suggestions. If the hon. Member wants any further elucidation, it is open to her to put a question and elicit an answer.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is that all we can do? Can't we ask why it is.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am asking the hon. Member to ask that question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am asking this question for the third time.

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the hon. Member may resume her seat. Does any other hon. Member want to put a question? That question will be noted, and once for all the hon. Minister will answer.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I think it is a very short point, and it might be convenient if I gave the reply now. My reply is very simple.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I ask the hon. Minister to reply, and then call another hon. Member and then is the Minister again to reply with respect to the same Demand?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: This is the principle and practice in regard to Supplementary Demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should not the hon. Minister wait till all the points raised on this Demand No. 6 are exhausted?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is not actually specifically related to Demand No. 6. The hon. Member has taken the very broad point that the Government ought not to come before the Legislature so many times in connection with Supplementary Demands, and that is the point to which.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may answer on Demand No. 6 that point also. I am not able to understand how many Supplementary Demands can be brought according to the hon. Member. What is the number of Supplementary Grants that can be brought? There is absolutely no limit. The hon. Minister is not going to give an assurance of that kind. He will bring them whenever there is necessity.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): May I seek some clarification? According to the principles of budgeting, the Government is supposed to make provision for all the requirements throughout the year in the original Budget. If they bring before the House Supplementary Demands, are we not entitled to some explanation, apart from the different items, from Government side, as to why these particular items were not anticipated by Government and not provided for in the original Budget itself? If Government develop the habit of bringing forward Supplementary Demands for Grants in this manner very frequently, there is no propriety in passing the General Budget.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point is this. So far as Supplementary Demands are concerned, they may arise in one of two ways. They may relate, firstly to services which are new and which have been thought of only after the Budget Estimates were originally presented. With respect of them, matters of policy can be raised in the House. Secondly, they may relate to excess in respect of particular items, that might have arisen for various reasons. Therefore, there cannot be a general principle with regard to all Supplementary Demands. In respect of one particular Demand, the excess might have been anticipated, while in respect of another, it might not have been possible to anticipate it. Therefore, I would suggest that with respect to each Supplementary Demand, hon. Members may ask why it has arisen. If they are not satisfied with the explanation given in the book circulated, they may put questions, and I would ask the hon. Minister to answer, with respect to each Demand. I am not going to ask Government to answer the general question as to why they have come again a third time to the House with Supplementary Demands. It may be that a new service might have come into existence, in which Government are bound to come before the House with a Supplementary Demand relating to that new service.

Shri S. S. More: Let Government say so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. But there cannot be a general

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker.]

question, with respect to all these. One of them may relate to a new service, while another one may be due to other reasons. The answers to the one will be different from the answer to the other. This will involve two different answers, first with respect to all Demands in general, and secondly with respect to one Demand in particular. I want to save the time of the House, so that as much opportunity can be given to hon. Members on both sides of the House, as possible, to put questions and to get answers.

First of all, if any hon. Member has got any question to put with respect to Demand No. 6, he may do so. Then, I shall call upon the other hon. Members, and so on.

Shri S. S. More: From the face of the hon. Finance Minister, it appears he seems eager to offer a preliminary explanation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know. He may be eager to do so, but I am equally eager to avoid repetition of the same thing on particular matters.

Now I shall call upon hon. Members to put questions with respect to Demand No. 6, if they have any.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The footnote under Demand No. 6 is very beautifully vague. Under item (iii) in the footnote, it is stated:

> "Increase in interest largely due to the enhancement of the rate of interest".

What does it mean?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If originally the interest was 4 per cent., now it has been increased to 4½ per cent. That is the meaning.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That should be the explanatory note. As it is, what does the expression in item (iii) mean?

Moreover, we will oppose this increase, because already we are paying a certain amount to the general revenues, on the capital invested on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. After paying interest, if any surplus is left, 50 per cent. of the surplus is also given to the general revenues. When we are embarking on a huge development work, if we go on paying interest at an enhanced rate, there will not be any money left for development work in the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Further, the present condition of the Indian post offices is so very bad, that the office buildings are congested, and no quarters have been provided for the postal employees.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: General discussion of this kind is absolutely irrelevant. The only point is why there was an increase in the rate of interest. General questions such as houses having not been built, and so on, are not relevant now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am saying about the developmental aspect. If we go on paying at an enhanced rate, where is the money left for development?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Development policy ought not to be discussed on this matter. The only point that can be gone into is why there is a necessity to pay a larger interest than before.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Another point I would like to refer to is this. Interest is also being paid on the value of Stores Balance. How does this arise? How can we pay interest on Stores Balance? Already, it is charged to the capital. Again, there seems to be some anomaly in paying interest on this. For instance, in the Railways, we do not pay any such interest. I would like to have some clarification on this point.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I was going to answer the general point, which

you indicated I should answer. I have got very little to say in view of what you have said, and I am no longer eager to answer it. The plain fact is that these Supplementary Demands come individually before the House and are approved by the House, and that procedure was followed necessarily on the last two occasions on which we brought Supplementary Demands before the House. Now if, there was any objection to be taken in regard to any individual Demand, that was the time to take it. I am not now recalling where it was taken and where it was not taken; the House approved of those previous two sets of Supplementary Grants. In regard to the third, they ought to wait till all these Demands are over. By that time, again by the same process.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it now the third set?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The other side is anxious to know why there should be a first list, and then a second list and then a third set of Demands, and why not all this be anticipated. They think that a piecemeal Grant is rather inconvenient. But then the hon. Member forget what exactly has been given and under what circumstances. That is the point.

Shri S. S. More: May I make supplementary remark on this Supplementary Grant?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I already gave him an opportunity.

Shri S. S. More: I would like to invite your attention to one of the rules of procedure. I would invite your attention to rule 230 at page 57 of the latest edition of the Rules of Procedure. It says:

> "Supplementary, additional, excess and exceptional grants and votes of credit shall be regulated by the same procedure as is applicable in the case of demands for grants subject to such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission as the Speaker may deem to be necessary or expedient."

Now, you were pleased to say in your considered ruling that when a Supplementary Demand is placed before the House, a Member shall not be competent to raise certain issues which he could conveniently and competently raise when the original Budget is being discussed. So, this is a restriction on our power of discussion to save the Government, which is not prepared to face the opposition criticism, they may place the orginal Budget in a truncated form and may try to enter even the Treasury by the back-door by putting in some supplementary budgets which would restrict our power of discussion. We shall be then in a disadvantageous position in safeguarding the interests of the body or party of which we are supposed to be the true representatives. This is a question of fundamental importance. We have to be vigilant and watchful over the Treasury Benches when they are spending money. So, with these restrictions regarding power of discussion, it is highly necessary that the hon. Speaker—the Chair—must stand by the House in interpreting that a supplementary budget should not be a matter of ordinary routine business. I would rather make an apeal to you that Government should be called upon seriously to explain why this third set of Suplementary Demands is being placed before the House, which restricts our power of attacking the Government or finding out their defects by virtue of the rules of procedure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Merely because the hon. Finance Minister may choose to place before the House a list of Suplementary demands, it does not mean that the House should accept it. He has to satisfy the House. The hon. Member is aware that even at the Budget session—it may be a token grant, say, a thousand rupees—a grant may be brought up only for the purpose of inviting the decision of the House on a matter of policy.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

It may not be possible for the Government to anticipate what exactly the amount will be that will be involved. Of course, the amount involved in a particular matter may be one of the main considerations to vote for or not. Independently also, the decision of the House may be invited. Under the circumstances the matter of policy has already been accepted so far as these demands are concerned. But it is certainly open to the hon. Members now to ask: "If we had known that so much of money would have been spent, whereas in the original demand, at the Budget Session, a small amount has been shown,—if this much amount is involved in this demand—we would not have accepted it at all." It is open to them to say it now. But it is equally obligatory on the part of the Government to satisfy the House as to why a small amount has been shown there, why such a large additional expenditure is involved, etc., and in which case they must justify as to whether they got a vote of the House on a prior occasion. I am placing these views before the House only because I am anxious to see that the House must be given an opportunity to discuss this matter, and also to enable the House to see that every pie that is voted for, is voted with the full knowledge that it is necessary in the interests of proper administration. Elucidating the point, it was observed on a prior occasion:

> "Supplementary demands may relate to excess grants. If during the budget session a particular item was discussed, the policy accepted by the House and some amount voted, if some extra amount is wanted now, no matter of policy can be discussed on that matter because the policy was already decided for the whole year during the budget session."

It is true if a small amount is voted there, hon. Members can easily say that if such a large amount out of all proportion to the original amount is asked for—say, a lakh of rupees is increased to ten crores of rupees—certainly they would not have accepted the policy for the year at all. Therefore, it is obligatory on the Government to satisfy the House why such a small amount was placed before the House.

> "If during the course of the year, some item or some service which was not contemplated and not included in the budget this year comes up, and if for that some money is sought to be spent, that is a matter of policy and it can be discussed."

that is, something which has arisen now and the matter of policy had not been discussed. As regards the original sum, it has already been discussed and voted upon. Therefore, I will allow latitude to the extent of the excess amount alone, if the amount that is wanted by way of supplementary grant is out of all proportion to the amount that was originally voted upon at the time of the budget. Now, the hon. Minister should not merely stand on a formality and say that this policy has been decided upon, but satisfy the House that even if this amount which is now asked for, which is a large amount, had been put in the original Demand, the House would have equally accepted that policy. I expect some such satisfaction to be given to the House.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpore *cum* Purnea): May I suggest that the objection of the Opposition is this, that it is bad budgeting which stands in need of frequent supplementary budgets?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree, but Government can easily explain why it has arisen.

Acharya Kripalani: Explain away!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not explain away.

Shri S. S. More: He has nothing else to say.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No, I did not say that I have nothing to say in regard to the point raised by the hon. Member. I said that in regard to the point raised by the previous speaker.

Now, Sir, you have already referred to your ruling that the debate should be restricted to the particulars contained in the Estimates on which Supplementary Grants are sought and to application of the items which composed those Grants, Now, you have also ruled that questions of policy cannot be raised; they can be raised in respect of a new service. That we accept, except that where a question of policy is to be raised it must now be confined to the items on which the vote of the House is sought. Now, that includes the extension of the principle which you have just enunciated, namely, if by the order of the figures themselves it becomes a question of policy as to whether this additional demand should be granted, that is to say, in view of the large total now, if it had been brought forward before the House, whether the House would have accepted it or not. I should say that an argument like that would be perfectly relevant and we shall try and meet it if in respect of any particular demand it is raised. The only other point I would make is that in regard to these supplementary grants, it is not always possible to anticipate. There are always limitations on the human power of anticipation. In case there is an excess, then we have to come to the House to cover that excess. In certain cases advances are possible from the Contingency Fund but the order of figures involved may be so large that there again we have to come before the House. Although this is the third set of supplementary demands, I should like to remind the House that during the August-September Session, we took a gross grant, that is to say, for a gross expenditure of Rs. 1,036 lakhs but the recoveries and receipts amounted to Rs. 8 crores; and, therefore, the net additional expenditure which we asked the House to vote was Rs. 236 lakhs. Similarly, in the November-December Session, Supplementary Grants for a gross expenditure of Rs. 1,466 lakhs were taken against which recoveries amounting to Rs. 1,385 lakhs were to be adjusted in reduction of expenditure. Therefore, that left a net additional expenditure of Rs. 81 lakhs only. Therefore, all that we have obtained from the House in the past is Rs. 2·36 crores in August-September and Rs. 81 lakhs in November-December.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I ask whether these recoveries were known at the time of the Budget or were they wind-falls?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: These are recoveries associated with the expenditure.

An Hon. Member: Purchase and sale of sugar?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: They are the reverse and obverse of the same transactions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If they are not windfalls but part of the same transaction, they cannot be taken advantage of.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: These are connected transactions. So, that is the situation. For all practical purposes, we might say that we are dealing with the main budget of supplementary demands here and now.

Shri S. S. More: May I ask what is the total amount sought by way of the three Supplementary Demands together? What is the total amount including this Supplementary Demand?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: If the hon. Member will be good enough to add Rs. 236 lakhs and Rs. 81 lakhs—the present Demands are for Rs. 83·89 crores and the recoveries are Rs. 6·54 crores and he has got to take the difference between the two, Rs. 77·35 crores and add it to these figures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It comes to about Rs. 80 crores; what is the original Budget demand?

Shri S. S. More: Rs. 400 crores.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is much more than that.

I say that while we should do this exercise in arithmetic, we should defer drawing conclusions from these till we have dealt with all these Supplementary Demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore the hon. Finance Minister has come to the same conclusion that there cannot be a general answer to all these supplementary demands.

Now, does any other hon. Minister want to say anything about the Posts and Telegraphs?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): So far as this particular Demand is concerned, I may submit that Sir, it is accepted policy that the Posts and Telegraphs Department which is being run as a commercial department must pay interest to the general revenues on the capital invested. This particular figure of Rs. 526,000 which has been added to the value of the stores has resulted from increased rates. Secondly, there was a physical verification, following independence the partition of the stores in hand. The value of the stores could not be calculated at that time and, consequently, the interest also could not be calculated. Now, after the verification, all these calculations have been made and this has resulted in this increase in the amount of interest. It is going to the general revenues from the Posts and Telegraphs; so, there should be no objection to it. It is just as a matter of course that we have come up for the sanction of this particular demand.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, it is stated that the increase in interest is largely due to the enhancement of the rate of interest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has to be paid.

Shri Raj Bahadur: This interest is being paid to the general revenues from the Posts and Telegraphs; this has been going on.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, 50 per cent. of the surplus left over after paying interest is given to the general revenues or allocated to the general revenues. But, here it is seen that the rate of interest has been enhanced. When was it increased? That is the point.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is not an arithmetical calculation.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, it is not a question of addition to the general revenues. The general revenues are supposed to have subscribed to the capital invested in the Posts and Telegraphs and on that capital we have to pay interest. In the rate of interest on that capital, there has been some periodic fluctuations. On account of that, this small amount of Rs. 73,000 is going to the general revenues.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally, it must have been anticipated that the interest has to be paid and some rate of interest should have been provided for in the Budget as being payable to the general revenues from which the loan is advanced. The Central Government borrows from the market. It may be that, from time to time, there might have been an increase in the rate of interest, which might not have been contemplated in the original Budget. The hon. Member wants to know whether there was not a uniform rate of interest for the whole year which was provided in the Budget, and how this fluctuation arose during the course of the year. It is stated against item (iii) that the increase in interest largely due to the enhancement of the rate of interest is Rs. 73,000. When once the rate of interest has been fixed for a particular year—that is the assumption—what is the meaning of enhancement during the course of the year, for which a supplementary demand is necessary?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is a slight adjustment in the rate of interest, but as the cut motion has not

been tabled on that particular point, I cannot bank upon my memory and give specifically the increase in the rate. I think it has been increased from 3½ per cent. to 3¾ per cent. subject to correction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There cannot be a cut motion with reference to a non-votable item.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: When we framed the Budget, we take the average rate of interest on Government's borrowing for the year. We can only take it for the Budget year based on the data in our possession at the time that the Budget is framed. After that, a certain portion of that year has to elapse before the Budget year begins. Now, as this is a commercial department, we have to make an adjustment in view of the developments that have taken place in that interval, and it often happens that although we have taken 3·20 as the average rate of borrowing for a particular year, on taking account finally, it turns out that it is 3·30, and this difference really represents the recalculation made on account of a small increase.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We may now proceed to Demand No. 10.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department is governed by a fixed rate of interest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is assuming it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Finance Minister said the other day at the time of the Budget that whatever is charged or payable in the market for raising loans is payable by the particular departments to which the loans are transferred. The average is thought of originally and subsequently we find that the average is increased during the course of the year. I want to know whether there is no fixed formula.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, there is no fixed formula. I gave first of all opportunity for enquiries to be answered by the Minister. If after the Minister has answered it, hon. Members from this side or that get up, when can the Minister end his reply? Merely because I am looking this side, I am not ignoring the other side.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): With regard to Demand No. 10,... .....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's cut motion is out of order.

Shri N. B. Chaudhury: My point is that this was not provided for in the original Budget. The explanation furnished is that no provision for this expenditure was made in the Budget of the current year as the extent of the expenditure was not known.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is this a new service?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No, it is not a new thing, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member said that this is a thing which did not find a place in the original Demand, which means that the House was not given an opportunity of a discussion relating to the policy I am asking the hon. Minister this question, and if I have any doubt, I will ask for the papers to be produced

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was under Demand No. 10-A, 'Contributions to the International Tele-Communications Union, Geneva' and the International Radio Consultative Committee is an organ of the parent body, namely, the International Tele-Communications Union. We have been paying contributions to the international body. So, it was provided for in the last Budget year, but as these particular bills did not come then—they came to us only in February—we have to pay them; otherwise, we will have to pay additional interest on the amount of the bills.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a matter of a policy which has already been accepted by the House. Therefore, this cut motion is out of order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But if you read the explanation you will find that no provision was made for it in the current year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not understand the significance of the name of the organisation. Is it the same organisation of which we are members and for which contributions are made from time to time, or from year to year, or a branch of it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would again refer the hon. Member to the original Budget grant of 1953-54. This was Rs. 2,40,000.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the organisation called?

Shri Raj Bahadur: International Tele-communications Union. Radio also plays an important part in telecommunications and as such the Radio Consultative Committee is an organ under that International body. For the Seventh Plenary Session to be held in 1953 we had provided for Rs. 53,500 in the original Budget demand. This was utilised to meet some other expenditure. The bills of the plenary Session were received as late as February. Hence this Demand has to be made.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Let us apply ourselves to larger amounts. The question is:

> "That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954. in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Communications'.".

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 14—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,66,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The item for the aircraft was provided for last year. They say that full provision for it was not made, because it was expected that the money could be spread over a little longer period. I would now like to know the reason for this demand of Rs. 3 crores now. What is the emergency or particular situation in which we are asked to grant this additional amount, because it could not be spread over a longer period. Is it because we had to pay cash down immediately, or were there certain transactions and agreements which did not go through according to stipulations?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Sir, I want to say that in the General Budget nearly 47 per cent. of the revenue is allotted for Defence that is nearly Rs. 197 crores are spent on Defence Organisation for various purposes. Now we have been asked to vote another Rs. 3 crores. It makes nearly Rs. 200 crores. Nearly 50 per cent. of our Budget will be diverted for purposes of Defence Organisation. At the time of the Budget last year we were given to understand that so far as military expenditure is concerned, there will be no supplementary demands made during the year. Now the Minister has come forward with a new Demand for nearly Rs. 3 crores. I would like to know what is the emergency, or the extraordinary situation that has arisen as my hon. friend the previous speaker put it; which demanded so much money now. We are almost on the eve of another Budget and we have been asked to vote another Rs. 3 crores. I want to know from the hon. Minister why this item could not be kept for the next year; why there was such a hurry and haste.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I want to know the basic policy of our Government in regard to this item.

As you know, I made three attempts in the course of the last session to know, in regard to this question—about the purchase of French Ouragons. I wanted to know from the Prime Minister as to why we were buying this aircraft at all. I can understand expediency. This item concerns over 50 French aircrafts, not exceeding 100 I believe. This subject raised a talk around the world, in New York specially where they said that we had paid very much higher price than what the Americans would have been prepared to sell us. We cannot buy from nations who have their 'pockets' in our land, be they of France or Portugal. When the fight and conflict in regard to these pockets is sharpening—the conflict is really sharpening on the borders of Goa and it must also sharpen on our side against France, though our Prime Minister has been magnanimous to appeal for a cease fire in Indo-China which has been well received by circles in the French National Assembly—and when the N.A.T.O. is going to lend vast amounts of aircraft.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is going.....

Shri Joachim Alva: It is a very important matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am only sorry for the hon. Member; if he had no opportunity to speak on the Budget, he cannot speak now.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am asking for information, Sir. I just wanted to know the decision. I sent a short notice question on this very subject to the hon. Prime Minister and that question was not even placed before the House. I raised the matter: how did you happen to place an order when the basic policy has not been settled?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, inspite of all my sympathies for the hon. Member, I cannot allow this. It is a misfortune that many speeches are undelivered; during the course of the Budget debate, all the 500 Members, cannot take part. Therefore, you must only wait for another budget.

So far as this is concerned, the only point raised by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty is appropriate to the matter. Why should not this be put off? Both the hon. Members on this side spoke: they could have originally anticipated this matter so that the expenditure would be spread over some years and therefore, immediate payments during this year may not be called for. What has happened now and why should this be called for? The other point is a point of policy and may be taken up next year.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I ask at least one question? Are we going...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question of bargain. If it is a question of policy, even half a question I will not allow.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): It was decided to purchase these aircrafts early this year. The negotiations were conducted and the contract was entered into after the current year's budget had been framed.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may speak more distinctly and more slowly.

Shri Satish Chandra: The contract for the purchase of new Ouragon aircraft—which the hon. Member knows we have purchased this year—was finalised on 25th June 1953. Before that date the exact price and the delivery dates were not known. It was thought that these aircrafts will be available to us during a period of next two or three years and the payment will also be spread over the next two or three years. We will now be able to get all of them during this year. Half of them or more have already arrived and the rest are arriving next month. The entire payment has to be made during the current financial year. That is why we have come with this Demand for the supplementary grant to meet extra expenditure under this Head. That, I think, clarifies the position regarding the point raised by Mrs. Chakravartty.

[Shri Satish Chandra.]

As regards the point raised by Mr. Gurupadaswamy, I think the Finance Minister will bear me out when I say that we have not exceeded the ceiling fixed for the Defence budget. There will be some savings under certain other heads and the overall defence ceiling is not likely to be exceeded on account of the purchase of this particular equipment. Though under this particular head we are spending more than what was budgeted for, it does not necessarily follow that the percentage of the Defence expenditure to the entire Government of India expenditure will be increased. We remain, as far as I think, within the ceiling *i.e.*, within the amount sanctioned for Defence Services. Under this particular head, we are of course spending more.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is true that the finalisation of this agreement was made in 1953. But surely on the basis of what the hon. Minister said, that they were expecting to pay it in various instalments, there were certain negotiations and a certain understanding, on the basis of which the Finance Minister drew up the budget in respect of that Ministry. I want to know whether those negotiations fell through, or is it that we had to contract for certain other aircraft which were not originally intended? Otherwise, why has it exceeded?

Shri Satish Chandra: Apparently I have not been able to explain the position clearly. As a matter of fact, the supply of the aircrafts has been expedited at our own request. The delivery of all the aircrafts is being completed within this financial year, instead of being spread over two years

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: So it actually means that we are buying more aircraft than we had originally intended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Orders have been placed. But, for the current year the expenditure was not anticipated to be the total amount of the whole order. The execution of the order may be spread over two or three years, because the supplying country may take its own time. If against a hundred aircraft they agree to send thirty this year, the budget provision is made for that number. There might be an emergency when all these may be called for, and if thirty or forty more come during this year itself I do not think we should pursue the question of emergency at this stage.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I want to ask the Finance Minister whether the budget ceiling is actually exceeded or not. The Deputy Defence Minister was saying that the ceiling originally fixed is not exceeded. I want to know from the Finance Minister whether it is exceeded or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is exceeded, some article is purchased.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The information can only be given as at this stage. But in a few days' time the House will know whether the Defence budget is exceeded or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyhow, we have got some aircraft in return for that money.

Shri G. S. Singh (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur): May I ask a question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow the hon. Member to put a question. But let not hon. Members think of questions after the hon. Minister has answered; let them think of the questions in advance.

Shri G. S. Singh: Does this Supplementary Demand relate only to Ouragons or to other aircraft which have been purchased by the Defence Ministry?

Shri Satish Chandra: What other aircraft the hon. Member has in mind?

Shri G. S. Singh: Firefly, for instance.

Shri Satish Chandra: Firefly aircraft does not belong to the Air Force at all. This Demand for expenditure relates only to the Air Force items and not to the Navy.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, is it proper on our part to purchase these aircraft from the French Government in view of what the French are doing to our people in Pondicherry?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question need not be answered. I have already said that that is a matter of policy.

The question is:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,66,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Defence Services. Effective—Air Force'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 31.—STAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Stamps'."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Now, this is a good example to show what my first point was, that the expenses had not been anticipated even on the basis of things that were actually needed to be executed even before the Budget was framed. For instance, it may be possible to accept that there was an increase in the consumption of paper for things like post-cards, banderols and inland letter cards. That is quite reasonable. But, then it says about certain new jobs like the printing of U.P. Zamindari Abolition Compensation Bonds and Rehabilitation Grant Bonds. Obviously these are things that the Government knew before and things for which they would have budgeted for. I do not understand why at this late stage, suddenly, we are asked to wake up and say that this is something that was unforeseen, some new job for which we had suddenly to cater for and therefore we ask for a new additional supplementary grant? That was the question which I wanted to put.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Sir, I have also one cut motion. In view of the fact that the U.P. Zamindari Abolition Act was passed some time back—two years back—why is it that the U.P. Government makes delay in submitting orders for the necessary Bonds? Only the other day we heard from the hon. Finance Minister that with regard to certain matters, some other State also approached the Central Government rather late. That was a grievance on the part of the Government of India. So, why is it, when the Government of India will have to make extra provision, the State Governments could not submit their requirements for such extra work?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know, Sir, if there has been any increase in the sale of post-cards and inland letter during the year 1953-54 as against 1952-53?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Each Ministry gives an Administrative Report. Before the Ministry is taken up for discussion, I am sure these figures will be given. If the hon. Minister has got the figures, he may give them immediately.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We have not got it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: They say the Demand is for printing, post-cards and inland letters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants a comparative statement of the demand of 1953-54 and that of 1952-53, but the extra demand relates not to 1952-53 but to 1953-54.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Whether in this year—1953-54—there has been an increase in printing of post-cards and inland letters, and if so, am I to

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

understand from this that there has been an increase in the sale of post-cards and inland letters as compared to 1952-53?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different thing. There are two things—provision made in the Budget and excess in the Budget. Each one is separate from the other. So far as this question is concerned, it will be answered at the time of the Budget. So far as the Supplementary Demands given by the Minister are concerned, these are excess over the anticipated expenditure.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We were asked why we could not make the provision in respect of the U.P. Bonds. So far as the press is concerned, it is a commercial undertaking and it can take on a new job only when it is required to do. This is not a point which I can answer on behalf of the press. It is a very complicated transaction. The total sum involved is about Rs. 130 crores, and that by itself, even if we had known it, does not give a clue to the number of Bonds required. That depends upon the number of intermediaries to whom these Bonds are to be distributed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There may be others also.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is another matter. That is the financial part of it. But, we understand that there are about 20 lakhs of intermediaries. We have no information in our possession which would have enabled us to make a forecast even if we could have anticipated the assignment of this new job to us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Stamps'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 34.—(CURRENCY)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,06,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Currency'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 38.—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion is:

> "That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Here we are budgeting for a new Research Programmes Committee, which, it is said, has to arrange for suitable schemes of research and investigation into social, economic and administrative problems relating to national development. It goes on to say that it will organise, in co-operation with Universities and other institutions, a programme of co-ordinated research in agricultural economics, problems relating to employment, economic and social aspects of river valley projects, etc. My question is this. We have already a large number of committees. For instance, we have under the Education Ministry such technical committees which are going into various aspects of industrial research. There are certain other Committees and statistical institutions which are doing some other types of work. By putting up a new Research Programmes Committee with such a wide scope

of activity, will it have any effect? The amount of work which it is supposed to do is fantastic, from river valley projects to relationship between investment and output, and co-ordinated research in agricultural economics. We have also the Agricultural Councils and Research Institutions. On top of that we are now budgeting for a Research Programmes Committee. I am afraid we do not see the exact nature in which this is going to be effective and how it will really carry on its work. This is a completely new thing. Although it is stated that this has been budgeted in the Five-Year Plan, it is not the Research Programmes Committee that was budgeted in the Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for general objectives. How this particular Research Programmes Committee is to function and how it will be effective, all that is not stated. It is impossible for us to judge whether it is something that we should pass or not.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: My cut motion refers to this. I would like to know the exact nature of the programmes. It is stated that Universities and certain persons who may be connected with the Universities, or University professors will carry on research work. Will they carry on research in regard to the conditions of agricultural workers or others who are working at present in connection with the river valley projects? Will they also study the conditions of peasants who would be asked to pay a particular rate of betterment levy and other water rates etc.? The problem involves the betterment rates and other charges of various kinds which may be realised later on. Will they also study how these things will affect the people? The work covers a very wide field, social and economic consequences, etc. There are cottage industries; there is town planning. I would like to know whether the question of how particular classes of the community will be affected will also be included.

4 P.M.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I find that much of the money required under this Demand is meant for expenditure incurred on the Research Programmes Committee. Where is the necessity for such a committee? The Planning Commission is already there. It is a permanent body sitting throughout the year. It is meant only for plan-making and making researches. I do not understand why Government have a mania for such committees.

Then, I do not know whether this committee will be useful at all. By experience, we know the fate of these committees. They send up their reports, which are not properly examined and Government normally sleep over them. I may mention the Damodar Valley Corporation Enquiry Committee. It sent its report long ago, but till today Government have not examined it and no action has been taken. If that is the attitude of Government, what is the necessity for having such committees? It is sheer waste of time, energy and public money.

In this particular case, there is absolutely no case for having such a committee. The Planning Commission is enough. It has so many experts. I do not see why it needs the guidance and assistance of other committees. If it does require such guidance and assistance, there are other agencies available. The Universities are there. They are sending their reports. There are professors and leaders of public opinion, who have been expressing their views. If those people are consulted, that would be enough. The expenditure on such committees is totally unnecessary and uncalled for. I feel that this Demand should not be granted.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): In the first instance, I would like to submit that this is no time for me to answer the criticism about the report on the D.V.C. At an appropriate occasion later, I shall do so. At present, I would only say that the criticism is unjustified.

Regarding this particular committee, I believe there is a misapprehension. Hon. Members seem to think

[Shri Nanda]

that all this money is going to be spent on the committee. There is a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs in the Plan for research of the type indicated here, namely, research on social, economic and administrative problems. The money is to be spent on that research. The committee is not going to claim much of that money.

I thought that hon. Members would welcome the progress of research of this nature. Somebody asked whether we are going to look into the problems of the peasants, the question of a betterment levy, etc. I have here a list of the schemes of research which have been already sanctioned. Once you concede the need for research—and it has been conceded and is part of the Plan—then effective arrangements have to be made for conducting that research. The Planning Commission has its various organs for co-ordinating and looking after various schemes. Research is a specialised matter. Therefore, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, along with some eminent economists and others has constituted a small committee for the purposes of direction, co-ordination, laying down of principles, giving of grants and the looking after of the proper execution of the work.

It had not been possible at an earlier stage to anticipate the precise nature of the work or the amount of expenditure. It was done only towards the latter part of the year. A portion of the expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs in connection with schemes already sanctioned had to be paid during the year. I may give the House some of the schemes:

Survey of unemployment in Travancore-Cochin.

Social and economic effects of tenancy reforms in Bombay.

Enquiry into low income farmers in Kodinar.

Investment and employment aspect of Bhakra-Nangal.

Investigations re: small-scale industries in Delhi State.

Tenancy reforms in Bombay.

Changing patterns of employment and earnings in Poona City.

Cultivators' holdings—analysis of data of Agricultural Labour Enquiry.

Regional development of Aligarh City.

Socio-economic survey of Allahabad City.

Urbanisation of Vishakapatnam Harbour.

Survey of small-scale industries in Salem.

A preliminary survey of Kakrapara Project.

Economic Survey of Bombay.

Economic Survey of Greater Delhi.

Regional development of Bhopal.

Research project on small-scale and cottage industries and handicrafts in Nasik.

I would not like to take up the time of the House by reading all of them. Most of these schemes have a bearing on rural development, the condition of the peasants, the problem of unemployment and the development of small-scale industries.

So far as the nature of the work is concerned, nobody can take exception to the character of the research. The need for it is obvious. When we are spending nearly Rs. 2,000 crores on programmes of development, we want to bring to bear on them all the benefits of research, so that we can utilise that money effectively. There are, in the Plan, a number of recommendations regarding improvement of administration, creation of better foundations for development in future, etc. and for these purposes we need better knowledge than we have.

In the First Five Year Plan itself, it has been stated: "a word may be added about the provision of Rs. 50 lakhs in the Plan for research and investigation into social, economic and administrative problems relating to national development". It points out that "in many fields, sufficient data are wanting to enable schemes to be formulated". It adds, "It is therefore proposed to organise in co-operation with the Universities and other institutions special investigations into selected problems of development". You will thus see that the idea is to bring in the Universities and the University professors who are already working in this field and give them the facilities which they lack, and thus mobilise their energy and get more work done than would otherwise be the case. It is not really a case of a new, big committee being created.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: We are in the third year of the Plan, and I would like to know why only towards the close of the third year this committee has been set up. It ought to have been set up at the beginning of the Plan itself.

Shri Nanda: It is a legitimate point.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like to seek a clarification, so that the hon. Minister may reply to both points. I feel it is better late than never. I have no quarrel on that point. But may I know what this committee is meant for? Is it only going to co-ordinate the activities of existing organisations, governmental or otherwise? Are only the policies and requirements of the Planning Commission going to be discussed? Is that the idea behind this committee? Are we right in understanding it that way?

Shri Nanda: The Planning Commission has laid down certain directions for research in consonance with the demands of the Plan. The schemes are invited from college, Universities, individual economists and institutions that are in the field. These schemes are then examined and any guidance that is required as also the money is given. The hon. Member is right. It is the existing institutions that will conduct the research, and if there is no provision for research on any particular item, the Planning Commission, through this Committee, is certainly free to make provision for that also.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May we have this assurance that after setting up this Committee the Government would not try to levy an irrigation rate or any other levy as was done in the case of West Bengal with regard to the Mayurakshi project where a rate has been levied?

Shri Nanda: These are administrative problems.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does it arise out of this?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Then what is the utility of the research? He says this amount will be spent in research on the condition of the people and the socio-economic consequences. Unless we know the present position of the peasants or other people concerned, how can we decide on the future effects?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will study the present. They will indicate the future.

Has the hon. Minister anything more to say?

Shri Nanda: I do not think anything more is called for.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not stop on my account.

Of course, Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for in the Five Year Plan as the hon. Minister has said. The provision by way of Supplementary Demand is Rs. 2 lakhs for this year. The hon. Finance Minister will bear with me. Prior to the last budget the practice has been that when a new service is contemplated—as it is definitely stated here—the Standing Finance Committee used to meet. Now, the Standing Finance Committee is no longer there. The whole Parliament is going into the matter. I would

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

urge for future guidance that with respect to new services, greater details must be given along with a memorandum on the lines that used to be submitted to the Standing Finance Committee with respect to new services.

It is said the Committee has already come into existence. When was it brought into existence? How is the research going to be made? There are river valley projects, there are universities, economic students and professors. Are those professors going to give us advice regarding river valley projects? How many committees are there? What is the amount that is going to be expended? When once Parliament comes to a conclusion regarding a new service, the next year the policy cannot be gone into. Only the amount that is to be spent can be discussed, because the service has already been started and the principle has been accepted. Therefore, so far as new sub-heads are concerned, I would like greater details to be given to the House so as to make it possible for the House to consider the *pros and cons* of the entire amount required not only for this year but for future years.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That proceeds on the assumption that we came to the conclusion that it was a new service.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: New sub-head. Hon. Minister might look into page 8. It is not my interpretation.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: New sub-head, not new service. The word "new service" has a special significance—some departure in policy. I am only telling you, Sir, what view we took. It is not my purpose to challenge the opinion or the views that you have expressed, and this is only in self-defence. We took the view that this was not a new service because research in social, economic and administrative problems is part of the ordinary duties of the Government and a normal feature of Government's activities. We have now—and the hon. Member referred to them—various statistical committees; we have the National Income Unit, we have the National Sample Surveys and we have various other odd research problems we undertake. Therefore, we thought that this was only a kind of streamlining of our research activity. Instead of taking up research on an *ad hoc* basis, we thought it would be better if we set up a committee for co-ordinating and guiding the activities in this direction.

The novel feature, if I may say so, of this—which we thought still did not make it a new service—was that the Universities and other similar bodies were to be associated with the research. In the past it was always the tendency for Government to set up an organisation of its own to conduct research, and we felt that the Universities and Economic Departments were more or less left out of the current of research work which was of such great importance in the economic development of the country, and this Research Programme Committee has been formulated to give effect to that particular idea, i.e., to invite the co-operation of the various Universities.

If I might add to the statement made by my hon. colleague, it includes nearly all the prominent economists and the statisticians in the country, and they have been in touch with the Universities. They invited the research schemes on subjects which they indicated, the priority of which was decided by them. And these schemes have been scrutinised. Each scheme perhaps involved an expenditure of Rs. 18,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 25,000 and so on. So, this research now is very broad-based all over the country and is largely being carried out through the Universities.

We have, I might add, issued two Press *communiques*, one in August, 1953, and one in December, 1953, just after each of the two meetings which have already been held by the Research Committee. But if your ruling

now is that this is a new service, we can only bear it in mind. We cannot undo the harm that has already been done by our coming to the conclusion that it was not a new service.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I make a submission? While I understand the position taken by the Finance Minister, I do want your ruling on this point that we should not interpret very widely such things as research. For instance, industrialisation is something that every Government supports, and therefore, any new item can be introduced as we stand for industrialisation. Definitely we stand for research, but how to carry it out? That is a matter that we do not accept as coming under policy. We should not put such a wide interpretation. I do appeal to you that we should have more information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody denies the necessity for research, nor did I intend by what I said before that I wanted to take a decision on what the Government has already done. Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for in the Plan. But every time Government asks Parliament to sanction a particular sum, it is open to any Member of Parliament to say that the money ought not to be spent in that manner, but in some other manner. So, this is the opportunity when Rs. 2 lakhs are asked for, for hon. Members to say that this is not right method of research. Hon. Members are entitled to indicate the best and the most efficient method of spending the money for the purpose for which it is contemplated. Therefore, I thought this was an opportunity for the House to come to a conclusion and then make constructive suggestions to the Ministry and to the Government as to how the maximum benefit may be attained by the amount that is spent. In the circumstances, wherever there may be a reasonable doubt, a decision may be taken in favour of Parliament's control over it. It is not as if I am now willing to decide whether it is a new service or a new sub-head. It might not be a new service or a new sub-head, it might already be there, but if the Parliament wants to raise any question, the only occasion for them to do so is when the money is voted for that particular purpose. So, they must have some more material than what they have got.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not demur to any observations made by the hon. Members, but I am trying to say that we have indicated on page 8 in the note, that the main purpose of the Committee will be to organise, in co-operation with Universities and other institutions, a programme of co-ordinated research on selected problems in agricultural economics, problems relating to employment, economic and social aspects of river valley projects, relationship between investment and output in different lines and other allied subjects of interest to the Planning Commission. All this sum is made up of small grants of Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000—as I said earlier,—such as individually we would have made even in the past. If we had made a grant to some school or University, it could not have been called a new service, because it is usual for us to give a grant for economic research. Now what differentiates this from those isolated grants is this comprehensive effort made to promote economic research in a broadbased way, but the total is made up of the small items of Rs. 15,000, Rs. 20,000 and so on. The only additional information which we could have supplied to hon. Members would have been a list of the Universities which have sent up these various schemes. But I do not know whether that would have been necessary because this sum of Rs. 12 lakhs includes grants given to quite a large number of Universities. Each scheme is scrutinised very carefully by this Committee, before they recommend the allotment of funds to the Universities. The only detail which we have not given is the list of the Universities which have sent up schemes, and which, after scrutiny will be called upon to undertake the research work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Demand No. 39 is not to be voted.

DEMAND NO. 40.—MISCELLENOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 45.—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 47.—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,97,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 48.—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion is:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I would like to know the necessity for the appointment of a Deputy Secretary and an Under Secretary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are these new appointments or only old appointments to which new persons have been appointed?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: They are new appointments altogether. If they were old appointments, they would not have come forward with this Supplementary Demand. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the necessity for these appointments.

We have been over-burdened with top-heavy expenditure on administration, and there have been lots of recruitments to various administrative departments recently and there has been too much of adding up of hands and legs, and not adding up of hearts. This has made the administration a vertiable jungle. I want to impress on this House the necessity for economy on administration.

After making this general observation, I want to ask why the Ministry is in need of one Deputy Secretary and one Under Secretary. Till now, I think, they have been carrying on the work, from the point of view of administration, satisfactorily, and therefore this demand for extra staff is not necessary. Further, I do not

know whether the work of this Ministry has increased really in these days. If the work has really increased, we would not grudge this extra expenditure. I know the hon. Minister will say that the work is progressively increasing, but we have not seen any progress in the work, and the Health Ministry has cut a very sorry spectacle in the eyes of the public for not having done satisfactory work in improving the health of the country. It has not delivered its goods. That is my charge. Therefore, it has no case to come before the House with a supplementary demand. Hence, I feel that this supplementary demand is not justified, and we should not vote for more staff than is necessary.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The amount asked for is only Rs. 21,000, and as such it is not a very big amount. But considering the fact that the Ministry of Health is one of the Ministries to which the least amount of money has been allotted from the General Budget, and therefore we would like all the expenditure that is possible to be incurred on manning the hospitals, giving more nurses, doctors etc. for the public and also more medicines, we would wish that the minimum expenditure should be made on Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries. When there are various categories of class III and IV servants fighting in order to get even their minimum wages, we are seeing here that the salaries of officers are being increased. When we are appealing to the class III and IV servants to have a sense of love for the country and a spirit of sacrifice, I think we should ask the officers also to do the same especially when this is being done after the Budget has been passed.

Lastly, I would like to know one other point. A sum of Rs. 6,000 has been asked for under the head 'Allowances, honoraria *etc*'. What is this remuneration meant for? On what basis will this remuneration be given? I do not quite understand these points.

A sum of Rs. 6,000 has been asked for to provide for the leave salary of an officer. Who is this officer, and why is it necessary to have this officer, after the Budget has been passed, and to provide for his salary in a supplementary demand in a Ministry which has the least amount of money allotted to it?

These are the reasons why we are objecting to this grant, not because we do not want to give more money to the Health Ministry—in fact, we would like to give more to it—but we want to be sure that every pie is spent well, and for the people.

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): As has been said, the amount asked for is very small. I take it therefore that it is on a matter of principle that hon. Members opposite have objected to it. I would like hon. Members to know that up to the end of August 1949, there were two posts of Deputy Secretary in my Ministry. But as a measure of economy—at that time, we were appealed to for economy particularly—one post was not renewed. But I found that it was very difficult for me to carry on with just one Secretary and one Deputy Secretary. Time and again, when the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary was on leave, I had only person in my Ministry to work for me. On more than one occasion, when one of these officers was ill and absent, I had nobody at all to help me. I made it clear to the Ministry of Finance at that time that should circumstances make it necessary to revive the second post of Deputy Secretary, the absence of a specific provision should not be a bar to the recreation of this post. I must also say that the work of the Ministry has increased to such an extent that I find it absolutely impossible to carry on now. I would have withheld asking for this appointment until the end of this financial year, but my one and only Deputy Secretary had to proceed on deputation to the U.S.A. in the beginning of November. I discussed everything with the Finance Ministry and the Staff Enquiry Committee,—a special one which was appointed,—and having looked into the tremendous increase of work in

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

my Ministry, this appointment was agreed to.

Moreover, as far as one more Under Secretary is concerned, I can only ask the Members to believe me when I say that my officers are working up to half past seven every day, on all Saturdays and even on Sundays. We have got special schemes now: the training of health workers, the Community Projects, the Ford Foundation Centres, the All-India Council of Health which has been appointed recently, and the establishment of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences; there is the contributory health service scheme which is going to give tremendous relief especially for those who never had it before. There is the question of the Central Health Cadre; the national filaria control scheme; the scheme for family planning, etc. There is, thus, so much increase of work in my Ministry, and I do want hon. Members to believe me when I say that I would be the last person in the world to ask for any further appointments unless they were absolutely necessary.

One hon. Member asked me as to why one officer had to go on leave for six months. Actually, there was a Joint Secretary in my Ministry, and I expected him back after three months, but he did not come back to the Ministry, because, under the new rules framed, anybody who had been in a Ministry for five years has to be transferred and so he had to take extra leave. It was an unforeseen thing to which I could not possibly have reckoned on. The other items are small: Rs. 1,000 for payment of dearness allowances, and so on, none of which could be foreseen. I beg to submit that the sum demanded is an absolute necessity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Police'."

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The explanatory note given under this Demand is not sufficiently clear. We want to know—this House is entitled to know—why it was thought necessary to spend more money on police. I learn that the northern borders of India are not so secure nowadays, and I also learn that there has been continuous and progressive infiltration of foreigners in these areas. I assume that extra expenditure on this score was necessitated due to that reason. Or, if that is not correct, I want to know from the Minister why there was necessity for this increased expenditure.

In this connection, I want to impress upon the House that our northern borders are exposed to new danger. In Kalimpong and other places, there has been too much of activity of foreign nationals. There has been systematic infiltration into various ranks by foreigners and I have come to know also that there has been a lot of subtle propaganda carried on in these areas against India. If that is so, then, it is necessary that Government should take proper precautions and all necessary measures to protect the northern borders. The security of India is most essential for us. By safeguarding our external security, we would be safeguarding our freedom. But I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this expenditure on police is meant to protect our borders against these infiltrations, or, whether it is meant for other purposes. The explanatory

note is not very clear. If the expenditure is meant only to safeguard our territorial security, I feel that we can vote for the Demand.

In this connection, I may submit, that the Government is not acting effectively in respect of national security. There has been too much of slackness on the part of the Government in taking proper measures to counteract this foreign menace in our borders. In this matter, it is better we co-operate by holding consultations with our border States like Nepal, Bhutan, etc. So far, there is no co-ordination of activities between these States with regard to the protection of our borders. It is very necessary that we should follow a systematic policy of consultation with our neighbouring States in the north, so that our defence and their defence are properly secured. It is very necessary that we should take more measure in this regard and I expect that the Ministry will come forward with an assurance that everything will be done to protect the security in the north.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have got the panicky report from the previous speaker, but I would like the hon. Minister to tell us why it has been necessary to have almost one-third of the original Estimate again brought forward under this police grant.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): Ask yourself.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: About Rs. 22,50,000 has been asked for. "This is required to meet the expenditure incurred by the Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh on border police". What has happened between May, 1953 and now—up to the present moment that we have suddenly required this huge amount of money which could not be foreseen then? That is the question that I would like to put, for an answer, because police is an item on which we spend quite a lot of money, both at the Centre and in the States. So, I would like to know why it is that this amount has suddenly been brought forward and why it was not foreseen during the last budget.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (जिला गढ़वाल पूर्व व जिला मुरादाबाद उत्तर पूर्व) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में दो एक वाक्य कहने हैं । अभी श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने यह शंका प्रकट की कि यह जो पुलिस रखी जा रही है वह अनावश्यक है । मैं सीमावर्ती प्रदेश का रहने वाला होने के नाते जानता हूं कि इस पुलिस के न होने से वहां कितना आतंक था । जब से पुलिस वहां नियुक्त की गई है तब से वहां की जनता में संतोष और धैर्य पैदा हो गया है । मैं एक ही उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं कि इस साल टेहरी-गढ़वाल की नीलंग घाटी के व्यापारी इस भय से पश्चिमी तिब्बत को नहीं गये कि वहां वे लूट लिये जायेंगे । इस तरह की घटनायें वहां आये दिन हुआ करती हैं । और मैं इस सदन को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि इस पुलिस की वजह से सीमावर्ती प्रदेश की स्थिति में बहुत सुधार हुआ है । मैं तो आगे बढ़ कर अपने मंत्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि वे इस के लिये अगले वर्ष और भी अधिक रुपया रखने की कृपा करें और यह प्रबन्ध कुछ वर्षों के लिये वहां पर स्थायी हो जाना चाहिये । इस में लिखा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश, इन तीन प्रान्तों के लिये २२,५०,००० रुपया स्वीकृत किया जाय । क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस में से प्रत्येक प्रान्त का कितना हिस्सा है और वह किन किन मदों में खर्च किया जा रहा है ?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): My task has been very much lightened by the speeches—at least two of them—which we have just heard. The hon. Member who spoke first correctly assessed the demands of the situation. This is not

[Dr. Katju]

a topic into which I can go into at any great length, nor would the House expect me to do so. We are very much alive to the security of India, to the protection of the integrity of India, on all sides and in all directions, north, west, south and east—everywhere.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You contradict the Prime Minister.

Dr. Katju: Do I?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes.

Dr. Katju: But you must have misunderstood him.

An Hon. Member: Always.

Dr. Katju: The borders now extend, as one hon. Member said, right from the borders of Pakistan on this side, namely, Western Pakistan, to Eastern Pakistan, and great care has to be taken. We have got our military forces, into which I need not go. Then there is the armed police which is, in the first instance, maintained by the State Governments. The State Governments naturally said that, technically, border defence might be within their sphere of liability, but it is only fair that they should be relieved of this extra burden,—establishment of check-posts, protection of Indian nationals, and so on and so forth. Therefore, these matters we have gone into in a great detail with the three States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and arrived at these figures. I can only say this much, that if in the next year we find that this amount is inadequate, that larger funds are required, then Parliament will be asked to sanction that, because this is really not a party matter at all. All of us are agreed that every possible care should be taken for protection. I can understand the anxiety of my hon. friend who spoke second in the debate for an inquiry as to why this huge sum—it is not a huge sum at all—should be spent.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: One-third.

Dr. Katju: That is right. My hon. friend who spoke first was most anxious that it should be enlarged. It appeared to him to be too small. (*Interruption*). I suggest that as a *via media* the House should be prepared to grant it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Vote for half of this? I did not understand the hon. Minister. As a *via media*—one Member wants more and the other Member wants less—have 50 per cent.?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Could we just have the break-up of the figures between Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, if the hon. Minister has it?

Dr. Katju: They are really not of much interest to you, but I will give you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will address the Chair.

Dr. Katju: Sir, I always—somehow or other—invite that observation from you. That is my mistake. I am attracted to that side always. The break-up is: over Rs. 18 lakhs in Uttar Pradesh, over Rs. 4 lakhs in the Punjab and nearly Rs. 2 lakhs in Himachal Pradesh. I am giving round figures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Police'."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 61.—Ministry of Irrigation and Power

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

> "That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: With regard to this particular Demand, first of all, I would like to ask one question, whether the Government of India requested the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development that the meetings which they are required to hold in this connection should better be held either in Pakistan or in India? Here you see that as much as Rs. 3,18,600 is going to be spent in connection with this matter and expenditure is to be incurred both in India and in Washington. The expenditure is very large. You see that the posts of Special Commissioner, *ex-officio* Special Secretary and other officials on high salaries have been sanctioned for this purpose. Now, when the matter was taken up at the instance of the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, I want to ask whether India could not have asked the President to make a provision that such meetings should be held in India or in Pakistan. That is one point. Another thing is this. We now read in the papers that the Government of Pakistan is going to evolve some plan for utilising the Indus water in connection with some other plan. It so appears, and for that also the Government of the U.S.A. is perhaps going to help them. Recently it has appeared in the Press. I want to ask whether that plan will not in any way affect the plan which is referred to here. These two things must be clarified. Why should this huge expenditure be incurred in this connection not particularly to evolve any plan for the maximum utilisation of water in the two independent States, but simply for negotiating the matter in a distant place—as far as in Washington?

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): With regard to this item of expenditure on the canal water dispute, we do not have particulars of the officers who have gone there. But I do not see the necessity or expenditure on air passages, travelling and other allowances etc. in the U.S.A., including the cost of two stenographers rendering secretarial assistance to it in Washington up to the end of February 1954, which is estimated at Rs. 2,67,500. I know very well that in the United States in the present age every other man and woman know shorthand and typewriting. There are plenty of stenographers available in the United States and I do not see the necessity of spending money, taking our stenographers from here by air and giving them special allowances and incurring special expenses. That is why I want to know why it becomes necessary, inasmuch as on previous occasions the House had heard from the Prime Minister—when there were complaints that the Embassies and the Legations in foreign countries are not manned entirely by Indians—that certain staff members are available in those countries from local people and at cheaper cost than taking them over from here. This does not also say when they went there, because it only says continued "up to the end of February". How long have they been there? That also, I would like to know.

Then with regard to the expenditure on the appointment of these two Committees—the Damodar Valley Committee and the Mahanadi Rail *cum* Road Bridge Committee. I see the Damodar Valley Committee was appointed in October, 1952. No doubt, its term has been extended from time to time, but it should have come in the Budget for 1953-54. That has not come but it is coming now. Then the Mahanadi Rail-Road Bridge Committee; it too should have come in the Budget of 1953-54. Moreover, the Committees have reported long ago. The Damodar Valley Committee reported in June, 1953 and the Mahanadi Committee in October, 1953. I should like to know why these reports have not been laid on the Table of the House up to now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like myself to know this. There is one post of Special Commissioner, Rs. 15,000, and one post of *Ex-officio*, Special Secretary, Rs. 22,600. What

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

are the functions of these two gentlemen? There is also one post of Executive Engineer and one post of Private Secretary to the Special Secretary.

Shri Nanda: In the first place, may I know whether I would be in order in taking up the question of these Committees' reports, and extending their time-limits, because that is not within the wording of this cut motion? It refers only to canal water dispute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Other hon. Members who have not tabled cut motions would like to raise various matters. In voting for the Demand they would like to be appraised of the whole situation; otherwise, they might vote against.

Shri Nanda: I would like to clear up some factual doubts. Regarding the stenographers, no stenographers were sent by air. Stenographers go with the working party, specially for the reason that the work of this party is of a highly confidential nature. It was, therefore, necessary that for at least a large part of that work we should have people in whom we could repose confidence. I am not quite sure that even otherwise it would be very much cheaper to have the stenographers there rather than take them from here, considering the costs there. But, I do not want to labour that point. My chief point is that considering the nature of the work, it is necessary that we should have our own stenographers there.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): Why not utilise the services of the stenographers in our Missions there?

Shri Nanda: They must be having their own responsibilities. I am sure that would have been explored also.

Now, Sir, regarding the question why we did not ask for the venue of the Conference to be not Washington but some place in India, that is a very relevant point. My answer is, we did try. We tried very hard to see if we could secure the consent of the other parties concerned to having this Conference held in some place in India. This was not acceded to. And, considering the vital issues involved and the great stake of the country, we could not have just stood out on that point and wrecked the whole arrangement.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know one thing? Who did not agree to this arrangement—the Pakistan Government or the President of the Bank?

Shri Nanda: It was the Bank, more or less, to whom it was convenient to have the conference there. Having ascertained their attitude in the matter and their inclinations we had to agree to that. That is one part of it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did they make any local inspection here?

Shri Nanda: Previous to this Conference, there were several investigations, joint visits and enquiries and inspections and much work had preceded that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By the Bank?

Shri Nanda: Mutually, by the two parties; of course, the Bank was associated at several stages. That Conference had to be there. It was prolonged, we thought that it might end in about two months; but, we are not our own masters and there is the other party. We had gone there to get a settlement, if possible, and not to come away without a settlement. The circumstances and the exigencies of the situation called for a prolongation and we had to submit. Therefore, our representatives have to stay there longer than we had anticipated. That accounts for the increased expenditure.

Questions have been raised here regarding certain posts. There is the Special Commissioner. We have certain arrangements and understandings with Pakistan regarding the utilisation of the water resources common to both countries. You will recall, Sir, that certain disputes arose

and at least in the Press there were several times reports appearing, which created doubts in the minds of several people as to whether these arrangements were being adhered to. Both the Governments thought that there should be officers who would collaborate in watching the implementation of those understandings, so that we might avoid any disputes over minor matters. The Special Commissioner was the result of that. He is there and he consults his 'opposite number' regarding small matters that might arise from time to time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he an engineer?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir, he is a high-grade engineer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rs. 15,000—for what period?

Shri Nanda: It should be for the period of the budget year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it per month?

Shri Nanda: He is drawing his usual pay; he was an officer working with us; he has been sent to work there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why is it put here, if he has not been specially appointed?

Shri Nanda: Probably, he is re-employed; I am not sure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he been re-employed for this purpose?

Shri Nanda: He had been working with us when he was sent there.

5 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is his monthly salary?

Shri Nanda: I am not quite sure of his monthly salary, but I will let the House know in a short time.

You ask about the Special Secretary. He is the leader of the delegation and a status has been assigned to him and so it is not a new post in that sense.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he already a Secretary here?

Shri Nanda: He has been specially appointed for the purpose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the Special Commissioner for?

Shri Nanda: The Special Commissioner is to function here in India. This is entirely a different proposition; the Special Secretary's work is in connection with the conference, and his function is to conduct and lead the delegation, but the Special Commissioner does not go there; his salary is Rs. 2,000 less pension. The Special Commissioner, who is here functions in relation to the implementation of the understandings between the two countries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Special Secretary is also paid on a monthly basis?

Shri Nanda: He has been given some special terms and I will find out his salary in a very short time. He is also an engineer—he is Mr. Khosla, who has retired.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Does he get his pension also?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member is asking me about the Rs. 2,000 which I quoted, but that salary was in relation to the Special Commissioner, which is Rs. 2,000 less pension. The pay of the Special Secretary, Mr. Khosla, is Rs. 3,750/-, which he was drawing before, and I presume it is also less pension.

Now, I have in mind the questions of the hon. Member.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Speaker said that the Supplementary Demands should finally be put to vote at five o'clock. There are a number of other cut motions also here. As soon as this is finished, I shall allow the hon. Member to speak on any one of the cut motions. I will apply the gullotine at 5-15 P.M.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I put my question? If there is no settlement yet between the two countries

[Shri Sarangadhar Das]

in Washington, I should like to know what the Special Commissioner is doing here for implementing the agreement.

Shri Nanda: I should like to clarify the position. The work of that commission or working party is in connection with an overall settlement of the entire question of the utilisation of the water resources common between the two countries. That is a very large question, and when a settlement comes, it will really be a very good thing for all of us. But this is regarding the distribution of the waters subject to existing understandings. Whatever the existing arrangements are, disputes arise as to whether any party has done something which might disturb those arrangements and might work to the disadvantage of any party, and such matters are within the purview of the Special Commissioner.

I thought the other question about the committees has been very amply dealt with in the notes here. An important matter for investigation was entrusted to the committee and it finds that it cannot discharge its terms of reference adequately within a particular period. It asks for extension and then we have to give, within reasonable limits, such an extension. The Damodar Valley Committee is concerned with very important issues and it took more time. There was a question of scrutiny of data, going into matters of detail, engineering aspects, etc., and so the time could not be anticipated and it had to be extended by various stages and steps and it had to be provided for later on.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: What about the Press reports of a separate plan of Pakistan to utilise the Indus water?

Shri Nanda: I wish the hon. Member does not place so much trust on the Press report. Of course, reports appear in the Press from time to time, but the reports regarding another settlement and another plan have not been seen by me—I have not heard of them. It is enough if they have one plan. They are also among the members of same conference and have joined in those deliberations and negotiations, and so they cannot have a separate plan with somebody else. After all, the plan is between India and Pakistan and the good offices of the Bank are available to both. We do not know of any other effort and I think we should discount anything that might have appeared in papers about this plan.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: What about those two reports?

Shri Nanda: I have already given the answer to that question. The reports will be laid on the Table of the House. If it arises out of this cut motion, let me state the position in that respect. It may take some time to state the entire position, but I believe in the course of replying to certain questions, the answer was given as to what the position in respect of these reports is. Some action is being taken and it is not that we are sleeping over the reports. We are having very active deliberation and we have been pursuing various matters arising out of the reports.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will the Parliament have the benefit of these reports?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir, very soon, and the Parliament will find that whatever delay has occurred has been justified.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 96—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion is:

> "That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport'."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I wish to raise a point regarding the running expenses of staff cars. The pooling of cars was done with a view to effecting economy and it was recognised that the running expenses per car would be Rs. 1,800—that was the figure that we had been given. We find that instead of there being some saving, at one point there is a saving and at another point the number of cars has increased and so the running expenses are likely to amount to Rs. 3,700 per car. A policy was made out for effecting savings, and instead of each car having running expenses of Rs. 1,800, the figure has come to Rs. 3,700, which is more than double the original figure.

The next point is that in sub-clause (ii), it is stated that originally it was budgeted for 60 cars, including four new cars. Now, they have 69 cars and it is stated that they have purchased 8 new cars and one second-hand car for the different Ministries as against four provided for in the Budget. On this basis, we find 8 new cars and one second-hand car *minus* the four provided for, that is, five cars, and these five cars cost Rs. 96,000. Does it mean that each car is costing about Rs. 19,000. From the explanation here it seems to me that there is something very wrong about the whole thing and I would request the hon. Minister to clearly state what the position is and why it is that instead of there being any saving the whole thing has gone up by leaps and bounds.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Sir, while the running expense was expected to be only Rs. 1,800 it has risen to Rs. 3,700 per car. I do not know what confusion has arisen in the mind of the hon. Member with regard to that. If the hon. Member is particular I shall give the prices of the cars purchased.

Four new cars purchased for the External Affairs Ministry and one old car replaced comes to Rs. 76,000; a second-hand car for the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Rs. 3,000; one new car for the I.A.S. Training School to replace the old car Rs. 9,000; one new car for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to replace the old car, Rs. 20,000; one new car for the Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Health to replace the old car (new car yet to be purchased), Rs. 27,500.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any uniformity of standard in the matter of purchase of cars, or they can order *de luxe* cars?

Shri Alagesan: Though all the cars are supposed to be under a pool and under the Ministry of Transport, the purchase of these cars is decided by individual Ministries and there is not much of a pool left. I may inform the House, except control by way of log book, or other minor things. They themselves get sanction for these purchases.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the increase in running charges due to increases work?

Shri Alagesan: Many of the cars are old cars and they have to be serviced.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): What are the makes of these cars?

Shri Alagesan: If the House is anxious I can provide that information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And also, regarding the need for all these cars, their bigness, their size, etc.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Are the old cars fetching any value?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is now a quarter past five and I have to apply the "guillotine".

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper in respect of Demands Nos. 71, 89, 96, 105, 113, 125, 128, 129 and 132 be granted to the President to

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below. —Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND No. 71—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 89—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Privy purses and allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 96—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND No. 105.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 65,57,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 113—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,90,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications'."

DEMAND No. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,91,73,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BROADCASTING

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 58,09,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954,

in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

APPROPRIATION BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I *introduce the Bill.

I beg to †move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

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†DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS IN RESPECT OF P.E.P.S.U. FOR 1953-54.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper in respect of Demands Nos. 2, 3, 8, 13, 14, 15, 21, 36, 37, 39, 42, 43, 46 and 48 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of P.E.P.S.U. which were adopted by the House are reproduecd below.*—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO. 2—STATE EXCISE DUTIES.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,47,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 3—STAMPS.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 8—IRRIGATION.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,62,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. 13—HOME DEPARTMENT

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Home Department'."

DEMAND No. 14—FINANCE DEPARTMENT

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Finance Department'."

DEMAND No. 15—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Revenue Department'."

DEMAND No. 21—COMMISSIONER.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Commissioner'."

DEMAND No. 36—CIVIL WORKS.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 42,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 37—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES —WORKING EXPENSES.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,66,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses'."

DEMAND No. 39—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 94,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 42—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,37,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. 43—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 46—CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works'."

DEMAND NO. 48—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—BHAKRA NANGAL PROJECT.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,24,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of PEPSU to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes—Bhakra Nangal Project'."

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of the financial year 1953-54.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of the financial year 1953-54."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I *introduce the Bill.

I beg to **move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidattd Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of the financial year 1953-54, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidattd Fund of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union for the service of the financial year 1953-54, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

ABDUCTED PERSONS (RECOVERY AND RESTORATION) AMENDMENT BILL

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs: (Shri Anil K. Chanda): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Abducted Persons (Recovery

*Introduced with the recommenda tion of the President.

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

and Restoration) Act, 1949, as passed by the Council of States, be taken into consideration."

This piece of law has a history behind it and the Members of this House are fully aware of the circumstances which had necessitated our continuing with this law from time to time. A little over a year ago, I was before this House with an amendment of the Bill and in that connection, we circulated a pamphlet called "Facts about recovery of abducted persons in India and Pakistan" for the use of the Members of this House. I will, however, now touch upon the most important facts in connection with the Bill as well as the organisation which works this law and also supply the latest figures with regard to the persons restored from this country and the other.

If I may say so, this is a matter which may be considered from three different angles. There is of course, first and foremost, the question of principle. Then, there is the question of finance and of its administration; and finally, there is, in the absence of anything better, if I may say so, reciprocity: that is to ascertain what is being done by Pakistan with regard to this.

It is with regard to the third question, namely, reciprocity, that I shall speak first. The hon. Members of this House are aware that after the tragic events of 1947, the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan came to an agreement and there was a joint declaration on September 3, 1947 saying that women and children who have been abducted must be restored to their families and every effort must be made by the Governments and officers concerned to trace and recover all such women and children.

In pursuance of this, the Pakistan Government issued a permanent ordinance and the work of recovery and restoration in that country is now being carried on under the auspices of that ordinance. We have our laws passed in this House from time to time and we have never asked for a permanent law and every year or after fifteen or sixteen months when the law is about to expire, we have come before the Parliament so that this House would have a chance to consider this matter afresh.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

It is true that we have been able to recover and restore many more persons than they have been able to do in that country. I would like to say here that in this work, where there is no politics involved, it is a question of humanity, and we have received every possible co-operation from the Pakistant Government. Our officers or social workers who were engaged in this work have always reported to us the utmost friendliness and co-operation from their counterparts in the other country. As a case in instance, I may say in 1952 for several months owing to an adverse judgment in the Punjab High Court declaring this law as *ultra vires* of the Constitution, we had to stop the recovery work in our country. Our Pakistan friends, however, did not take advantage of the situation; they carried on their work during this period when our work was entirely stopped. They recovered and restored to us quite a decent number of abducted persons. However, Sir, the question of numbers is unimportant and I am sure hon. Members in this House will agree and feel like that; it is not a question of our restoring a number equal to the number restored from the other and or anything like that. It is not a case of barter of human beings. It is a broad human question and must be decided in a very humane manner.

There is the question of finance. Roughly speaking, for the last several years, we have been spending about Rs. 10,00,000 for this restoration work. In 1953-54, the budget was for Rs. 9,98,200; this includes a sum of Rs. 99,970 which we have spent in maintaining our recovery sections in Pakistan itself; we have an organisation in

Karachi; we have one in Lahore and also some skeleton staff in Dacca. These three orgnisations cost us nearly a lakh of rupees. Thus for the recovery and restoration work in India itself, we have spent about Rs. 9 lakhs this year. Again, I say it is a matter which could not be measured in terms of money; it is a question of principle. If you want to accept the principle that women abducted during the tragic days of 1946 and 1947 have to be restored to their lawful families, then we should not think much about the money involved in it. But surely we have to see that the money which has been sanctioned by this Parliament is wisely and properly spent. And I can give this assurance to the hon. Members of this House that every scrutiny is made over every expenditure and utmost care is taken to see that every rupee goes as far as it can.

I will say a few words about the administrative set up. This work is carried on under the auspices of the External Affairs Ministry because it involves continual reference to a foreign state. My distinguished colleague, Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of Works, who has had considerable experience of recovery work in Punjab where he was Home Minister for a long time, has very kindly been assisting the Prime Minister in the day to day administration of this section. In the Ministry itself, the whole work is under the control of one of our Joint Secretaries under whom there is a high-powered officer. Similarly, from the Pakistan side, they have their high-powered officer. Our high-powered officer is Shri A. L. Fletcher who is Commissioner of one divisions in East Punjab and we have our member in the tribunal deciding every contested case and our member is Pandit Thakur Das who is one of the seniormost Superintendents of Police in Punjab.

I am now coming to the question of principle. I have already mentioned that there is a joint declaration made by our Prime Minister and the then Prime Minister of Pakistan that every effort would be made to recover and restore all the women and children who had been abducted, to their lawful guardians. We stand by that agreement. So do the other Government.

The criticism has often been levelled: a long time has elapsed; these unfortunate women who had once been abducted have now settled down in their new homes, are happy and are honoured mothers, wives and so on; why break up their lives once again? Or at least it is held that they might have reconciled themselves to the cruel fate. I wish, Sir, that facts were like that. I wish I could have taken hon. Members who feel like that round the restoration camps.

An Hon. Member: We would have liked that.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I would like to take any hon. Member round.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Without being abducted!

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Let alone their mental condition, even the physical condition of the restored women will reveal the condition in which they are forced to live and have been living for the last few years. And we will be devoid of any sense of humanity if we do not do our level best to restore these unfortunate women who have been the victims of a terrible fate. It is not our intention to break their lives once again. Fate has been very cruel to them. I assure hon. Members that in no case have we forcibly dragged out any of these women and exported them to the other side. We have restored thousands of these women to the other side and very few have tried to come back or have written to us or have made attempts to come away. It might be said that conditions in Pakistan are such that the women who have been sent out there can never find the means to escape or even to communicate with the outer world. Assuming but not admitting that such is the case, what about the restored women in India? Thousands of them are in India. How many of them have tried to get away from their old

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

homes to which they have been restored? In the period of about five years that this Act has been working there are a very few isolated cases of that nature.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): That proves that they are happy here.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Sir, my hon. friend will have his own time. Now let me finish what I have to say.

So I would say very definitely that it is not a case of the women being sent out against their wishes. It is only where it is an uncontested case that we take steps to restore them to their families. Wherever it is contested, the matter goes up before the Tribunal consisting of one member from our side and one member from the side of Pakistan. I have already mentioned the name of our member of the Tribunal, namely Pandit Thakur Das. And it is only when both the members of the Tribunal come to an agreed decision that we take any steps. If they disagree, the matter goes up before the two high powered officers whose recommendation is sent to the Government. And within fifteen days of that decision they have a right of appeal to the Government. So far as the work of the Tribunal is concerned—I am sorry I have not got the papers with me at the moment, but I will give the figures from memory—approximately 1,400 cases went before the Tribunal in 1953. The Tribunal meets continually. It is only when there is a unanimous decision by the Tribunal that we take action.

It has been said: what about the women you have restored and sent out; do you have any further news about them, about the sort of life they lead and so on? Obviously, Sir, it is not possible for us to trace up every case after restoration and keep in touch with them. But we have reasons to believe that they are living more or less normal lives there. Otherwise, as I said, their normal inclination would be to contact us or some other party so as to get away. Here I would like, Sir, with your permission to read one or two letters—I am prepared to lay them on the Table of the House—letters received by our Department from women who have been restored. Do I have your permission, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: He may read them out.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Are the letters written in their own hand?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The original letters are here, in handwriting.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: But how were they prepared?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Of course I cannot vouch to that matter.

This is one letter written from Hyderabad (Sind), dated 4th April, 1952:

> "I am really sorry that I could not see you at Jullundur Camp, before leaving for Pakistan with my brother and express my heartfelt gratitude for your kind and sympathetic attitude towards a poor and helpless Muslim girl..... I was wrongly informed that none of my kith and kin were alive." ...

Then she narrates how she met her people.

The letter concludes like this:

> "My people convey their sincere thanks for the sympathetic feeling you have for humanity. ..... In the end I again thank you for your sympathetic attitude towards me and other unfortunate girls like me, and pray that Almighty may grant you long life and energy for the welfare of humanity."

Here is one of the letters received from a Hindu girl recovered and restored to us by Pakistan. This is dated 14th September, 1953 and the case can be traced easily by my hon. friend if he has any doubts about it.

"I am pleased to receive your letter giving me information that ..... daughter of ..... has been recovered from Lahore. How can I praise the efforts you have made in the recovery of the said girl? Your organisation undoubtedly is working for the noble cause. I have found that each and every official of your organisation works with the spirit of comradeship and they have real enthusiasm to help the unfortunate sisters left in Pakistan."

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I would like to know the name, whether she is a Kashmiri girl.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I can place the original letters on the Table of the House; I have a whole bunch of them.

The work carried on by our Government is highly appreciated by these unfortunate persons and they are grateful for what we are doing. Then there is the question of social conscience and it is said that our society is so conservative that women who have gone to the hands of the abductors and borne children to them obviously are not welcome to their old homes. I am very happy to say that that is not the case. Social conscience has considerably changed. And I may refer to a recent case, which of course does not refer to West Pakistan with which this Bill deals, but with East Pakistan. Some time ago I got a very pathetic letter from a young husband in Calcutta whose wife had been abducted from a certain village—and the district incidentally happens to be my parental home, Sylhet. The case was of such a brutal nature, so much so that I took advantage of my presence in Karachi during the last visit of the Prime Minister there and discussed this case with the Chief Minister of East Pakistan who also happened to be there at that time. Later on we came to know that this unfortunate girl, a victim of circumstances, as a result of continual physical assault had died. And we thought the matter had ended. But fortunately it recently came out that she was alive and that it was some other girl's death which had been reported. And recently she had appeared before a law court in Pakistan and made a voluntary statement that she had embraced Islam and married somebody and also had borne her new husband a child. Then I got a letter from this young Bengali gentleman—who comes from the middle classes like me or like most of the Members—saying that in spite of all that has happened he is most eager to welcome back that woman along with that child. He added "I want not only to do justice to this unfortunate girl who, not because of her own volition or anything she had done or not done, has been the victim of a cruel fate but also to tell the Hindu public of Bengal that in such a case we have to stand by the injured party". I feel very proud, Sir, to get a letter like this from a Bengali, a young compatriot of mine. I do honestly believe that our social consciousness has considerably changed. There is no fear of women who have been once wrested from their families, when they go back, not receiving adequate welcome. If there is any doubt about it, of course, other girls would not be restored to their old families.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Are you extending it to East Bengal?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I merely gave an instance of the change in the social conscience.

Shri S. S. More: Have you restored her?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Well, we have not been able to restore her as yet.

With these few words, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Abducted Persons (Recovery

[Mr. Chairman]

and Restoration) Act, 1949, as passed by the Council of States, be taken into consideration."

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I rise, not with any hesitation to use any strong language which it would be necessary to use in this House to repeal this measure. I say, at the outset, that if it lies within our powers, within the powers of this House, then we must decide here and now today, that this law must go lock, stock and barrel. It is a shame; it is a disgrace for us to allow this law to remain for even a day in our country. It is a disgrace to our womanhood; it is a disgrace to our chivalry; it is a disgrace to all that we stand for; it is a disgrace to our liberty. Under what provision of international law we have enacted this? We might have enacted it in 1949. We are no longer in the year 1949. We are today in the year 1954. We have got our Constitution granted to us on 26th January, 1950. That Constitution provides citizenship for all of us and that citizenship is to be put to naught by this law which has been placed before us: we have substituted the ideas of true womanhood for chattel. We have imbibed the ideas of Mohammedans who believe that woman has got no soul.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): That is not the idea of Mohammendans.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am sorry. It has come out of this, that a woman is born out of the ribs of Adam, that the woman is born out of the ribs of man and therefore, she has no soul. Whatever it may be, I accept your proposition that she has a soul, but I am not prepared to accept your proposition that as chattel they can be removed from our country and handed over at the border. The right of citizenship has been snatched away by this provision which has been made before us. What is the provision that we have got by our law. Pakistan has no such law. Pakistan has not recognised the fundamental rights that we have recognised here in our country. Article 5 of our Constitution reads:

> "At the commencement of this Constitution, every person who has his domicile in the territory of India and—
>
> (a) who was born in the territory of India; or
>
> (b) either of whose parents was born in the territory of India; or
>
> (c) who has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding such commencement, shall be a citizen of India."

Have we got the right to drive out a citizen of India from the shores of India? That is the problem which is before us. We have got so many things to look into. I am not going to tell you about ethics, because I have my own ethics and you have your own ethics; we will not agree. Perhaps you will not agree with me about laws of morality. They may appear superstitious to you and they may not be superstitious to me. When this law was originally made, one lady Member, Mrs. Durgabai, at that time raised a point for amendment in this Act and that amendment was then accepted by Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar, the then Minister, and this law was limited up to 31st October, 1951. At that very time it was said that this law was being made only to restore abducted persons—abducted women and abducted children. Now, have you looked into the law that has been enunciated in this present Act LXV of 1949 which we want to maintain today? What is the definition of an 'abducted woman'? It is like this. A woman who has been abducted and forcibly married must be restored to their homes—that was the original idea. But, that whole idea has changed and we have come to this present definition that it must be either a male child below the age of 16 or a woman

of any age and who has any of her relatives living in Pakistan. That is the sum total of this whole definition. We have got several cases. I will quote one case. We had one case of a woman born in Alwar, brought up in Alwar, whose husband died in the year 1947, got herself converted as a Hindu, married a Hindu—a Bania Aggarwal—and after having married, had a son and a daughter and was living quite nicely for six years. By what stretch of imagination was this woman described as an abducted woman? To what particular family did she belong? Her husband was dead. He did not die in Pakistan, and yet because it was discovered by somebody that there was a likelihood of her parents belonging to some district called Jhang Maghiana in the old Punjab territory, she was to be taken away. Did she by any law belong to Jhang Maghiana after being married in Alwar? Yet, when this woman was to be taken away and actually seized a *habeas corpus* petition was moved before the Rajasthan High Court, Jaipur Branch. The High Court directed that she should not be removed. But, the people who were actually interested in removing this girl waited for their opportunity after the High Court's order. After nearly six or seven months' time, one night the Delhi Police goes there, they seize this woman, she cries and protests, but against her will she is taken overnight direct to Jullundur. Was this law meant for such a purpose? Was it that this woman went away of her own accord? A whole crowd of 5,000 people witnessed it in Alwar. For what purpose was she removed? To whom was she to be restored? She had lost her husband here. Was this law to be used for this purpose that we are to treat women as chattel? What right we have under the law is very clear—not only in article 5 but in article 19 also. It is not the question of somebody being aggrieved. The aggrieved person hereself happens to be a citizen of India and how the definition of domicile under the international law can be adapted to meet such cases passes comprehension. We cannot understand the word abduction. We must forget our Indian Penal Code when we look to the definition of abduction in this particular law. We deny all this right of freedom conferred by article 19 of the Constitution. Sub-sections (1) (d) and (1) (e) of article 19 confer the right to move freely throughout the territory of India and to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India. What right have we to take away this particular right of citizenship? It is not that all persons have got this right. Only the citizens shall have this right. It is a peculiar right granted by virtue of citizenship. A man can travel from one end of the country to the other and reside in any place he likes and do anything he likes in any part of the country, unless he is an offender against any law. What offence have these people who remained here of their own free will, who were not abducted in the sense in which it is used in the Indian Penal Code, committed? Why have these people been deprived of their freedom? We cannot understand this.

Dicey has discussed this matter. What are the rules which govern, under the ordinary provisions of international law the definition of domicile? I am not going to cover all the things. I shall refer to two definitions. One is, no person can at any time be without a domicile. Certainly, all these ladies who were here, and who were willing to remain were domiciled in this country. The other is, no person can have at the same time more than one domicile. When they were citizens of India, considered from all the principles of international law, why were they made citizens of Pakistan and sent away? The law is very clear.

Now, I will come to the other aspect. We have been bowing low to all the demands of Pakistan every time. I was just reading today the old debates in connection with this Bill when it was originally discussed. You, Sir, took part in that debate.

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

One of the wise sentences that fell from your mouth was:

> "The Pakistan Government does not understand the language of morality; it only understands the language of force and retaliation."

What did we do? We went on collecting women. Thousands and thousands of women were collected and sent across the border. I say it is disgraceful for me to use dirty language; I cannot use it. I cannot call women chattel. When we were exchanging prisoners across the border, we were holding back all the prisoners who had to be taken to the other side, as hostages till the others were brought to this side. But, in this case, we were very zealous and we allowed all these happily settled women even to be driven out of their homes to the other side. The women were crying and they were sent over. At that time, it was pointed out that 2,000 young women were in the hands of Pakistani officials, police officers or executive officers. What has happened to these 2,000 ladies? Have they been brought back? Not one of them has come across. I will give an instance which has now come into the picture. The Deputy Minister Shri Anil K. Chanda is not here. He started with that. I thought that he will give us some figures so that we may be able to judge whether or not this law should be extended. Unfortunately, he skipped over the whole thing. What has happened after September 1953 up to date? My information is, and I believe it is completely true, that not a single woman has been brought across, from Pakistan into India.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): That is wrong.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May be. You may reply. This is my information.

My information goes further. I will tell you that you think you have brought back women. This is a mere camouflage. I use the word camouflage for this reason. There were certain Kashmiri families, men and women, who were located in the Punjab. A certain great and important person, VIP, I do not want to give the name here, went over to Punjab....

Shri S. S. More: We cannot understand: what is this VIP?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: (Khammam): Very important person.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This particular person went to Lahore and arranged like this. The Kashmiri males were sent over to India first as refugees. When they were sent back, their womenfolk were kept behind and they were then sent back under this Recovery of Abducted Persons Act.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): What is the purpose?

An Hon. Member: They were in need.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: To show that some sort of recovery is going on, to justify this expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs which was a sheer waste of money. I am giving you my information. I do not know whether it is fully correct or not. The hon. Minister Sardar Swaran Singh may perhaps know better. But, he will agree with me that he was one of the persons there when in September 1953, the particular person who was in charge of this whole show was no longer available and orders were passed by the Prime Minister that the personnel should remain the same, and the hon. Minister Sardar Swaran Singh also agreed with that view, that personnel be not changed. What has happened? You have increased the number of staff. Twenty more persons have been added. More gazetted officers have been appointed. With the exception of two or three officers, all the rest are superannuated persons. Is it a sort of a pinjarapole to appoint all these

persons there? Is it necessary that all these persons should be maintained there at the expense of a few lakhs of rupees?

Shri S. S. More: That is old age pension.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is old age pension. That is a sort of social security for doing some wrong to our womanhood. This is not a proper thing for you to do. Once you have decided that a person lives in a particular country and adopts that country as his own, what you have to consider is this: what is his domicile on this principle of *animus manendi*. If a woman remains here, marries here, lives happily, has assets here, has got children, what other positive proof do you require to find out whether she wants to remain here or not? Even on this principle, ladies of this type have even a choice of domicile here in this country. What right have we to deprive her of her right to stay in a country where she is willing to live? This is the legal position and it is very strong. Many advocates must have argued cases. I do not know why many *habeas corpus* petitions have not succeeded.

It has ben suggested that there is a tribunal which decides whether or not one is an abducted person. What is the definition of abducted person? We are not able to follow under this law. At least it is not one which any civilised country will accept. What is more important is, what is the definition of family? You stretch it as far as you like. If you have got a brother there, even if you are married here, your family is there and not here. If you have got your father there, even if your family is here, your family is there and not here. It is a wonderful stretching of the imagination. Whatever be your family here, you pack them all and send them to Jullundur and across the border. The tribunal that decides is not your own. The hon. Deputy Minister admits that a Pakistani gentleman sits with him to decide whether or not one is an abducted person. In ninety-nine cases out of hundred, he decides that any girl here, at any time a Muslim, must be treated as an abducted person and sent across.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): What about the Hindu Judge?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You have put the question; I thank you very much. It has reminded me of that case. You heard and all of us heard the pathetic story narrated to us by the hon. Deputy Minister. You have not heard the last of it. That Hindu girl was not restored. This is what is happening. You may take it from me. This is not the only instance. There are instances all over the country. No Hindu woman, no Hindu girl was restored under those circumstances. I am putting a pertinent question. What happened to those 2,000 girls who were with the Pakistani officials?

6 P.M.

Although the girls were anxious right from 1947 up to 1954 to come over, they have not been restored. The hon. Deputy Minister has told us that he will give us figures as to how many girls have been restored after 1953. I would be very glad to know how many of these women, other than those unfortunate Kashmiri women who were left behind, have been brought back and restored to their husbands. I want to know whether a single one was recovered and restored.

The hon. Deputy Minister was rather apologetic. Section 7 of the Act provides for the restoration of a recovered woman to her relatives. It does not mention to what particular relative. If it is a child, we can understand its being restored to its parents. But in the case of a woman, to what relative can she be restored? The definition of relatives varies according to the religion. In the case of a Hindu, if she is restored to her uncle's son, she would be treated as a sister, but if she is restored to her uncle's son, in the case of a Muslim what will happen? We have to look at it in

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the proper perspective. According to the law in England, the adoption by a male of a female child as daughter is not allowed. The same reasons apply here. When you want to restore women to their relatives, you must see to what relatives you can restore them.

People on that side are anxious to have as many women as they can, because they do not hold ideas of monogamous marriages. They are always for polygamy and it means at least four wives to enjoy. To them, it is a question of enjoyment.

I submit that this law which is sought to be extended upto 31st May 1955 should not be extended beyond 28th February 1954. If you look at the statement of objects and reasons, you will find the same reasons being repeated: "as there are still a large number of such persons etc. etc." When is this large number going to end? How many women are expected to be restored, and how many are there to be restored? To begin with, we restored 12,000 but from across came only 6,000. Similarly, when we are restoring any number of persons now, nothing comes from that side.

Therefore, I submit that on legal grounds, on grounds of ethics, on grounds of morality, and on another ground as well, namely, we are not followers of the principles of the Semitic people who treat their women as chattel,—on all these grounds, I submit that the period should not be extended beyond 28th February 1954 and I hope the House will agree with me.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (करनाल) : सभापति महोदय, अभी मुझे आनरेबिल मेम्बर की स्पीच को सुन कर बड़ा रंज हुआ। ताज्जुब तो नहीं हुआ लेकिन अफसोस जरूर हुआ। उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें कहीं। कुछ तो उन्होंने अजीब अजीब किस्से तथा कहानियां भी सुनाईं। पता नहीं उन के पास किस किस्म के फिगर्स हैं। कहते हैं कि एक भी औरत रिस्टोर नहीं हुई, रिकवर नहीं हुई। इन चीजों का जवाब तो मेरे लिये देना शायद मुनासिब नहीं है क्योंकि मैं जानती हूं कि इन का जवाब आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर देंगे और वही मुनासिब जवाब दे भी सकते हैं।

पहली बात जो उसूल की है। औरतों के नाम से, औरतों के प्रति हमदर्दी के नाम से जो जो बातें हमारे आनरेबिल मेम्बर ने कहीं, मुझे उस से बहुत रंज हुआ। जिन औरतों को आप रिकवर करते हैं वे दो साल तीन साल या चार साल किसी ऐब्डक्टर के पास रहीं। उस के पहले वे अपने बाप के घर में थी। कोई किसी के घर की मां थीं, कोई किसी के घर की बहू थी, कोई किसी के घर की बेटी थी। हमारे आनरेबिल मेम्बर ने कहा कि "इट इज ए डिस्ग्रेस" पर मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि यह वोमनहुड की डिस्ग्रेस नहीं है, यह मैनहुड की डिस्ग्रेस है। कैसे कैसे वाकयात हुये, हमारे मुल्क में और पाकिस्तान के मुल्क में लोगों के बच्चे मारे गये, घर उजड़ गये, जाति बदली गई उन की और इस के साथ औरतों की इज्जत भी गई। औरतों के जुलूस निकाले गये, वह बेची गईं, बेइज्जत की गईं और ऐब्डक्ट की गईं। कुछ लोगों को हम बचा नहीं सके और उन को वहीं छोड़ छोड़ कर हम आ गये। कुछ को तो वहां छोड़ कर आये और बाकियों की यहां इज्जत उतार ली। यह दोनों ही मुल्कों में हुआ और आज जब उन को निकालने का सवाल आता है, उन की इज्जत बचाने का सवाल आता है तो लोग वोमनहुड की आवाज लगाते हैं और कहते हैं कि उन को निकालना बंद कर दो। कहते हैं कि ऐब्डक्टर के साथ उसका प्रेम हो गया। मुझे याद है कि पिछली बार जब इसी हाउस में इस बिल पर

बहस हो रही थी तो एक साहब ने कहा कि अगर मेरी पत्नी चार पांच साल बाहर रह ले तो ऐसी हालत में मैं उसे फिर अपने पास रखना मंजूर नहीं करूंगा। मैं नहीं जानती कि कितने मर्द ऐसा सोचते हैं पर एक औरत होने के नाते मैं कहती हूं कि अगर मेरा पति ऐसा सोचे तो मैं ऐसे बुजदिल और नालायक पति के पास जाने के बजाय अपने को गोली मार लेना ज्यादा पसन्द करूंगी पर ऐब्डक्टर के पास जाना पसन्द नहीं करूंगी। आनरेबिल मेम्बर के कहने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जो औरत निकाली जाती है वह किसी को देने के लिये ही निकाली जाती है। अगर उसको निकाला जाय तो किसी न किसी को दिय जाना चाहिये। अगर उसका पति वापस न ले तो फिर उसका क्या हो? वापस बाप के पास जाय या किसी और के पास जाय। किसी न किसी के पास जरूर जाय। और अगर वह जाने से इनकार कर दे तो फिर उस औरत को अपने ऐब्डक्टर के पास रहना होगा। जो बात है उसे देख कर तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि रिकवरी बन्द कर देना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं आप से कहती हूं कि एक औरत जिसके नजरों के सामने उस के घर वालों को मारा गया, उस के बच्चों को मारा गया, उसके घर को जलाया गया या उसकी बेइज्जती की गई, अगर उसका इस दुनिया में कोई ठिकाना न हो तो क्या ऐब्डक्टर के पास से निकाल कर फिर उसी के पास भेज देना उस औरत के साथ इन्साफ करना होगा? मैं तो उसूल की बात कहती हूं। एक स्त्री का अपमान हुआ, खैर जो हुआ सो हुआ लेकिन मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि हमारे समाज पर इसका क्या असर हुआ? अगर यह रिकवरी का काम बन्द कर दिया जाय तो हमारे समाज के ऊपर इस बात का क्या असर होने वाला है? आप उन बदकिस्मत औरतों की हालत का अन्दाजा लगाइये जिन को निकाल कर फैमिली में पहुंचाना है। आप इस सवाल को एक समाज के लिहाज से देखिये। हमारे यहां जब बच्चा पैदा होता है तो उसी दिन से हम कहने लगते हैं इस देश में कि तुम सीता की संतान हो। तुम राम की संतान हो। हमारे देश में लक्ष्मण सिर्फ सीता के चरणों की तरफ देखता था, वह उन के सिर के जेवर भी नहीं पहचान सकता था। आज पार्टीशन के बाद दोनों मुल्कों में क्या हालत हुई है। आज हमारे मुल्क में जिन घरों में यह बदकिस्मत औरतें हैं उन घरों के बच्चे कहेंगे कि वह वह औरत है जिस को मेरा चाचा भगा लाया था, या जिसको मेरा भाई लूट लाया था या यह वह औरत है जिस को मेरे पिता ने बेइज्जत किया है। यह हालत हमारे घरों में है। मैं नहीं समझती कि यह हमारी आगे आने वाली संतान के लिये कोई गौरव की बात होगी। सभापति महोदय, यह जो पूरा रिकवरी का आरगेनाइजेशन है इस के नीचे विचार यह है कि हम इन औरतों को यह अधिकार देना चाहते हैं कि उन की इस बात का मौका दिया जाय कि जहां उन की मर्जी हो वह वहां रह सकें। अगर वह ऐब्डक्टर के पास रहना चाहती हैं तो उस के पास रहें और अगर वह अपने कुटम्ब के पास वापस आना चाहती हैं तो उन को उसका मौका दिया जाय। हम लोग सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि उस औरत को ऐसा मौका हो कि अगर वह अपने कुटुम्ब के पास वापस आना चाहती है तो उस को इसका मौका हो और अगर वह अपने ऐब्डक्टर के पास से निकल कर अपनी जिन्दगी बिताना चाहती है तो उसको उसका मौका मिले। अब यह मौका किन हालात में दिया जाना चाहिये। जहां तक मैं जानती हूं कि यह जो रिकवरी का आरगेनाइजेशन है वह उस औरत को सुरक्षित जगह पर रख कर उसको मौका देता है कि वह फैसला करे। जैसा कि अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि उन औरतों को

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

जो कि इधर या उधर पड़ी हैं यह कहा जाता है कि कोई और जगह नहीं है। अगर तुम जाओगी तो कोई तुमको रखेगा नहीं। पाकिस्तान में यह खबर फैलाई जाती है कि हिन्दू समाज में ऐसे पुराने ख्यालात हैं कि कोई इन रिकवर की हुई औरतों को अपने घरों में नहीं रखता है। उन के दिल में ऐसे ख्यालात भर दिये जाते हैं और जब उन को निकाला जाता है तो वह कहती हैं कि हम जाना नहीं चाहतीं। मैं अपना एक्सपीरियंस आपको बतलाती हूं। इस आरगेनाइजेशन के बनने से पहले मुझे दो औरतों का इस तरह का अनुभव हुआ। इत्तिफाक से मुझे अनुभव हुआ। दिल्ली के मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने दो औरतों ने बयान दिया कि अगर हम को निकाला गया ऐब्डक्टर के पास से तो हम अपने को गोली मार लेंगे। इत्तिफाक से मैं उधर घूम रही थी। मैं ने सुना कि थानेदार कह रहा था कि बयान हो गये हैं, लड़कियां कहती हैं कि अगर हमको निकाला गया तो हम गोली मार लेंगे। मुझे उस वक्त इस आरगेनाइजेशन का पता नहीं था। इत्तिफाक से मेरा उधर ध्यान गया। मैं ने कहा कि किसी औरत के सामने इन का बयान क्यों नहीं लेते हो। तो जब मैं उन से अकेले में मिली तो वह कहने लगी कि अगर हमको निकाला गया तो हम गोली मार लेंगी। मुसलमानों के सामने उन से पूछा गया तब भी उन्हों ने यही कहा कि हमको निकाला गया तो हम अपने गोली मार लेंगी। तो मैं ने उन से कहा कि तुम अपने घर क्यों नहीं जाना चाहतीं। इस पर वह कहने लगीं कि जिन्होंने हमारी इज्जत नहीं बचायी वह हमारे कुछ नहीं लगते, हम उन के पास नहीं जाना चाहते। तब मैं ने उन से कहा कि तुम अपने घर वालों से मिल लो और मैं वादा करती हूं कि उसके बाद तुम वहां जाना चाहोगी वहां तुमको पहुंचा दिया जायेगा। तो मैं उन औरतों को लेकर दरियागंज में गई जहां कि उन के गांव वाले रहते थे। जब वह वहां पहुंची तो उसने अपने भाई को दूर से देखा और वह गाड़ी में से कूद कर उस के पास पहुंच गई और अपने भाई के गले मिल गई और रोने लगी और सारा बाजार उनको देख कर रोने लगा। तो यह एक साइकालाजी की बात है जो कि मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं। उन गरीब औरतों को इसका मौका नहीं है कि वह सोच पायें कि उन के लिये कोई और भी जिन्दगी का मौका है। वह नहीं जानतीं कि वह कहां पहुंच सकती हैं और कैसे निकल सकती हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि उन को मौका मिले और अपने घर वालों से मिलने के बाद जहां उन की मर्जी हो वहां वह चली जायें। अगर वह वापस जाना चाहें तो वापस चली जायें और अगर वह अपने घर में रहना चाहें तो अपने घर में रहें और अपने ऐब्डक्टर के पास जाना चाहें तो उस के पास जायें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि यह कहा गया कि इस मुहकमे पर बहुत खर्चा होता है। कहा जाता है कि जो जुल्म की शिकार हुई हैं उन को वहां गये बहुत वक्त हो गया है, उन के बच्चे भी हो गये हैं। तो हमको यह तमाम बातें देखनी हैं। मैं देखती हूं कि हमारे भाई जो सामान या जायदाद पाकिस्तान में छोड़ आये हैं वह आज भी उन का मुआवजा सरकार से मांगते हैं और उस जायदाद को नहीं भूले हैं। तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारे हजारों भाई जिनकी लड़कियां वहां रह गई हैं वह उन को कैसे भूल सकते हैं। जिन लोगों ने लड़कियों को भगाया वह वह लोग नहीं हैं जो कि पाकिस्तान से यहां आये हैं। ऐसा हो सकता है कि उन में से कुछ ने लूटा हो लेकिन ऐसा एक भी आदमी नहीं मिलेगा जो कि पाकिस्तान से आया हो और

जिसकी बहिन वहां रह गई हो, या जिसकी लड़की वहां रह गई हो या जिस की मां के साथ बुरा सलूक किया गया हो उस ने किसी लड़की को एबडक्ट किया हो। उन के दिल में अपनी लड़कियों की याद है। वह समझते हैं कि आज भी उन की लड़कियां पाकिस्तान में हैं वह अपनी बहिनों के दर्द को समझते हैं। पर जो फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं वह यहां कहेंगे कि रिकवरी का मुहकमा बन्द कर दिया जाय। जब लोग उन के पास आयेंगे और आ आकर औरतें उन के पैरों पर गिरेंगी और कहेंगी कि हमारी बच्ची रह गई है, हमारी बहन रह गई है, तो वह लोग कहेंगे कि सरकार से कुछ होता नहीं है। तुम्हारी इज्जत चली गयी पर सरकार कुछ करती नहीं है। एक मुहकमा था उस को भी बन्द कर दिया गया है। तो जो लोग इससे फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं वह जरूर इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं और शोर मचाते हैं कि इस चीज को बन्द कर दिया जाय। तो मैं आप से कहना चाहती हूं कि हमको यह उसूल मानना होगा कि औरत कोई जानवर नहीं है या फरनीचर की कोई चीज नहीं है कि हमने उस को उठाया, चुराया और बेच दिया। अगर हम इस चीज को मानते हैं तो हमको समझना होगा कि जिस मुसीबत में वे हैं उससे हमको उन्हें निकालना होगा। मैं मानती हूं कि इस पर बहुत खर्चा हुआ है। बार बार यह बात कही जाती है। हमारी हुकूमत के जितने मुहकमे हैं मैं उन को आदर से देखती हूं और जैसा कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा वह मुहकमे बेहतर होते जा रहे हैं। फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर यह काम किसी दूसरे मुहकमे के जरिये होता तो मुमकिन है कि खर्चा कुछ कम होता पर जो औरतें रिकवर की जातीं उन का यह हाल होता कि किसी की बीबी किसी के पास होती और किसी की बच्ची किसी के पास होती। इस मुहकमे में कोई ऐसा केस नहीं हो सकता और न हुआ है, मैं ने कोई ऐसा केस नहीं सुना कि रिकवर होने के बाद कोई औरत अपने घर वालों के पास न पहुंची हो और इधर से उधर चली गई हो या कहीं बेच दी गयी हो जैसा कि आज रात दिन हमारे शहरों में होता है। तो यह जो आरगेनाइजेशन है यह इतना बड़ा काम कर रहा है और जो हमारी गलतियां हैं उन को ठीक करने की कोशिश कर रहा है। मुझे अफसोस होता है कि लोग औरतों का नाम तो लेते हैं लेकिन इस चीज को समझते नहीं हैं। एक औरत अपने घर में लड़की के तौर पर शायद १६ वर्ष रही, या २० वर्ष रही या २५ वर्ष रही। उसके बाद किसी की बहू होकर रही और किसी की मां भी हो कर रही। और अगर वह जबरदस्ती चार बरस तक बदकिस्मती से दूसरी जगह रही तो क्या उसका वह २० या ३० बरस का रिश्ता इस की वजह से खत्म हो जायगा। तो, सभापति महोदय, जब बार बार इस तरह का सवाल उठता है तो मुझे अफसोस होता है। अगर हमारी हुकूमत की तरफ से यह कहा जाय कि हम सेटिसफाइड हैं कि और रिकवरी नहीं हो सकती और वह कहें कि हम सैटिसफाइड हैं कि बावजूद तमाम कोशिशों के और रिकवरी नहीं हो सकती तब तो अलग बात है, नहीं तो बार बार यह बात नहीं आनी चाहिये कि वह बुड्ढी औरतें हैं, उन को बहुत साल हो गये हैं, उनके बच्चे हो गये हैं। यह सुन कर मुझे बहुत रंज होता है। और मैं समझती हूं कि बार बार इस सवाल को उठाने से यही नहीं कि इन औरतों के साथ ज्यादती करना है, बल्कि हमारे लिये भी यह कोई क्रेडिट और तारीफ की बात नहीं है कि हम बार बार इस सवाल को उठाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं। हमारे आनरेबिल मेम्बर

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

ने कहा कि हम जितने आदमी इधर से देते हैं उतने उधर से भी मिलने चाहियें, रेसीप्रासिटी होनी चाहिये। यह भी एक धारणा है। मुझे यह सुन कर ताज्जुब हुआ, लेकिन यह भी एक ख्याल है कि अगर उधर एक मारा गया तो इधर भी एक मारा जाना चाहिये। उधर सौ मरे हों तो इधर सौ मारे जायें। एक औरत का अपमान हो तो इधर दस का होना चाहिये, यह भी एक स्पिरिट है, मुझे उससे ताज्जुब नहीं हुआ। लेकिन प्रिजनर्स आफ वार और औरतों के लिये एक जैसा सलूक करना गलत बात है। प्रिजनर्स आफ वार हुकूमतों के पास होते हैं। उन के लिये इंटरनैशनल कानून होते हैं कि उन को किस तरह से रखा जाय, कैसे उन को संभाला जाय। यह जो एबडक्ट औरतें हैं, यह हुकूमतों के पास नहीं हैं। यह अलग अलग घरों में हैं। कोई शादी हो कर घरों में बैठी हैं और उन में से कोई इज्जत से बैठी हैं और कोई बेइज्जती से बैठी हैं। कहीं खरीदी भी जाती हैं और बेची भी जाती हैं और रोज रोज उन से बुरे बुरे काम भी कराये जाते हैं। मुझे यह कहना है कि अगर पाकिस्तान में औरतों को यह मालूम हो कि हमको निकाल तो लेंगे लेकिन जब तक हिन्दुस्तान नहीं भेजा जायेगा जब तक उन को यह मालूम नहीं होगा कि हम को हिन्दुस्तान भेजा जायेगा, तो औरतें वहां से कैसे निकल सकती हैं। अभी उन से कहा जाता है कि तुम को अपने घरों में रखने वाले नहीं हैं, कभी उन से कहा जाता है कि तुम्हारा कोई है ही नहीं। कभी उन से कहा जाता है कि हिन्दू समाज इतने पुराने ख्यालात का है कि तुमको नहीं ले सकता। अगर उन को यह मालूम हो कि निकालने के बाद भी पता नहीं कि हम को कहां रखा जायेगा, कैसे रखा जायेगा, तो हमारे रिकवरी के काम में बहुत परेशानी होगी। हम तो उन को निकाल रहे हैं, हर एक इंडिवीज्युअल केस को देख रहे हैं जिस पर अत्याचार हुआ है, जो कि मरजी के खिलाफ रखी गयी हैं। वह कोई वहां लड़ाई के लिये नहीं गई थीं, वह नौकरी पर नहीं थीं, वह अपने घरों में इज्जत के साथ बैठी हुई थीं, लेकिन उन पर जुल्म किया गया।

इसलिये सभापति जी, मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि इस बिल को सिर्फ यही नहीं कि एक्सटेंशन दे दिया जाय, बल्कि इस कानून के बारे में मैं कहूंगी कि यह मुनासिब होगा कि कम से कम इस बात पर बहस न हुआ करे कि यह हुआ और वह हुआ। हां, यह हो सकता है कि मुहकमा कैसा होना चाहिये, कोई त्रुटि हो तो वह ठीक होनी चाहिये, कोई खर्चा है तो अगर कम हो सकता है तो कम होना चाहिये। लेकिन यह काम इतना अच्छा है कि इस को बन्द नहीं होना चाहिये। यही मुझे कहना है।

Shri B. C. Das (Ganjam South): I think when one rises to support or oppose this Bill, one should bear in mind that women are human beings, they have personality and they deserve consideration and respect.

Shri B. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): Question.

Shri B. C. Das: When I support this Bill I keep this in view and also when I am critical about certain aspects of this Bill, I am bearing in mind this very sound proposition. Sir, seven years have elapsed since these abductions took place and with the passage of time, I am afraid the Act is losing, to a certain extent, its utility. When I say the Act, to a certain extent, is losing its utility, I do not doubt the purpose, the humanitarian purpose, which actuated this Act originally. We know when the holocaust overtook this land, men turned brute and most brutally they maltreated women; and when women in hundreds were abducted, they

were not abducted for their own selves, they were not abducted because those brutes were facimated by these women, but because they were swayed away by a blind passion that the community which they wanted to uproot, to destroy, must be humiliated and dishonoured by dishonouring their women-folk. This brutal hatred is at the root of this abduction. Therefore, we should not view these abduction cases in the same light as one can view abduction cases in normal circumstances; because here, man ceased to be man, he behaved as a brute forgetting all his sanity and wanted to torture women. Therefore, he abducted them. This we have to bear in mind, Sir. So, one would not dispute the intentions of the framers of this Act that those persons who have abducted must surrender the women, women must be restored to their original homes; women must be freed from the clutches of their abductors. No one would dispute this point.

But, another aspect of the thing is there. Seven years have lapsed. These women are not chattel; they are human beings. They have personalities; they have feelings; they have lived seven years in a particular place. Naturally, I am sure they must be hating their homes because the sources of their conjugal life have been poisoned by brutality and barbarity. But, when they live for seven years and give birth to children, I am afraid, certain bonds might have developed. I cannot imagine a woman surrendering her children or giving away her children and seeking a new life. That will not be very easy for a woman to do. But, we hear of many instances of women giving up their children and going away. How is this happening? This raises certain doubts in my mind. Perhaps, these women were not given proper opportunity to give expression to their wishes and views. We know that these womenfolk passed through horrible terrors for many years. They have been terror-stricken. Therefore, it is proper that they should be brought out of the surroundings in which they are living today. They must be brought to a neutral place, it is true. But, I am afraid, the machinery that is set up today is not perfect. What happens? I know the Tribunal consists of two Superintendents of Police, one from Pakistan and one from India. These two constitute the Tribunal. The women who have been terrorised for a long time should appear before the Tribunal and argue their cases or somebody should argue the cases for them. The policeman's mentality and the official's mentality will not be so humane—it will be guided by rules and regulations mostly and it will lack the human touch. That is the trouble about it. I would suggest that the Government should take into these tribunals certain women workers, those women workers who have been working so marvellously in restoration work. They should be present there. The abducted women can open their minds freely and frankly before womenfolk and it is difficult for these terror-stricken women to speak out their minds before police officials. That is the trouble (*Interruption.*) When I say that women should be given proper opportunity, I do realise that as long as they are in the home of the abductors, it is not possible for them to give free expression to their wishes. But one thing deserves consideration. A woman has already been there in a particular home for seven years. There is every possibility of her liking to go back to that home if that husband really likes that woman, treats the woman properly and, if she has children and she likes the children to develop in that particular surrounding. But, I would say, such cases may be few and far between. Even then they must be taken into consideration. I find that the tribunal generally decides in favour of the abducted woman going back to the original home. I believe, in the Camp, the woman is told that under no circumstances she will be taken back to the abductor, she cannot go back to him and she will have to choose either to go to her original

[Shri B. C. Das]

home or remain there. So, the woman probably makes her choice. If she wants to go back to the original home, she cannot take with her the children who are the off-springs of shame and she has to surrender them. Perhaps, this is happening. Therefore, proper care should be taken when such women, especially women with children, are to be repatriated. A woman is a woman and she is first of all a mother—let us not forget that the mother will not like to surrender her children. If any mother says that she is prepared to surrender her children, then something is wrong there. Again, she must be screened, she must be examined and must be properly treated, and a psychological approach must be made. I take serious exception to the view that abducted women should be treated as hostages or as prisoners of war. How is it that they are talking in terms of treating women as chattel, or as hostages or as prisoners of war? We will degarde ourselves before the world if we treat women in that barbarous fashion. In such cases what we should do first is to remove the women from the brute who abducted them. Let us have no mercy for the person who abducted them. But there is the woman. A woman is a human being, she has lived for seven years there and there is every chance of her developing new ties. Therefore, we should take proper care of her, examine her properly, understand her psychology. For this purpose, police officials are not the proper persons. We want psychology-experts, we want social workers or people who can understand the mentality of women. While supporting the Bill. I would press Government to change the machinery in such a way that there will be a human approach and a human touch. Womenfolk should not be treated in that mechanical callous or lifeless manner as generally the official mind is expected to do. My contention is that Government should employ social workers, psychologists and people with sympathy and vision to tackle the cases of women. Though Government is, to a certain extent, proceeding in the right direction if it has to reach the goal to really serve the purpose the Bill must be amended in such a manner that social workers, and non-officials who are really serving the people, should be associated to help in the recovery of women. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री बी० जी० देशपांडे : इस विधेयक पर हमारे उपमंत्री महोदय ने बड़ा मानवतापूर्ण दृष्टिकोण अपना कर विवेचन किया है और मेरी बहिन श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी ने सीता का आदर्श अपने और जनता के सामने रखने की दृष्टि से इस विषय पर विचार किया । मेरी समझ में यह समस्या केवल मानस शास्त्र, वैधानिक या केवल व्यवहार का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, इस में मानवीय भावना और व्यवहार इन दोनों का सम्मिश्रण आता है ।

इस के अलावा मैं उन अद्यावत् अपटुडेट फीगर्स की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जिनका जिक्र हमारे माननीय उपमंत्री ने इस विधेयक को रखते हुए किया, और हमें बतलाया कि उस पुस्तिका में बिल्कुल अपटुडेट फीगर्स हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह फीगर्स आज एक साल बाद कैसे अपटुडेट रह सकते हैं, वह तो उन्होंने जब पिछले वर्ष यह प्रस्ताव रखा था तब एक पुस्तिका यहां रखी थी, वे फीगर्स तो आज बहुत पुराने हो जाते हैं और अब जब आज आप इस विधेयक की अवधि को और आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि क्या क्या बातें आपने की हैं ? मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं कि यह विधेयक पेश करते वक्त उन के हृदय में स्त्रियों के प्रति कोई दुर्भावना थी, मैं मान सकता हूं कि यह विधेयक जब पहले पारित हुआ, तब उन के हृदय में मानवीय भावना अवश्य होगी और साथ ही मैं

इस को भी मानने के लिए तैयार हूं कि सन् १९४७ में जो विलक्षण घटनायें घटी उन के फलस्वरूप हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की लाखों देवियां पाकिस्तान में चली गयीं और वहां की कुछ देवियां यहां रह गयीं और तब मानवता के नाते यह भावना उत्पन्न हुई कि कोई एक ऐसा विधेयक बनाया जाय जिसके द्वारा अपहृत देवियों को उन के घरों में लौटाया जा सके। मैं यहां यह चीज साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस विधेयक की जो मूलभूत भावना है, उस के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं, लेकिन इस कानून का पिछले पांच, छै साल से सरकार और उस के अधिकारियों द्वारा जिस प्रकार अमल हो रहा है, वह संतोषप्रद नहीं है और मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस कानून के अनुसार जो कार्यवाही चल रही है, उस कार्यवाही से स्त्रियों को स्वतंत्रता और सम्मान की रक्षा हुई है ? मैं इस विधेयक का इस कारण विरोध करता हूं क्योंकि मैं देखता हूं कि स्त्री जाति के साथ बड़ा अन्याय और उसका अपमान ही हुआ है, यह उस विधान में गलती होने के कारण या जो उस कानून को चलाने वाले हैं उन की गलत नीति के कारण हुआ हो, लेकिन यह सच है कि इस विधान से स्त्री जाति को कोई भी लाभ नहीं हुआ और हम देख रहे हैं कि इस कानून को और लम्बा करने का क्या नतीजा हो रहा है। अभी हमारे चन्दा साहब ने पूर्वी बंगाल की एक स्त्री की दर्दनाक कहानी हमें सुनाई, मैं भी बहुत सी ऐसी ही कहानियां पूर्वी बंगाल की जानता हूं। पूर्वी बंगाल के लिये आप विधेयक तो नहीं ले आये, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पूर्वी बंगाल की जो हिन्दू देवियों को मुसलमान पाकिस्तान में ले गये हैं, उनके लिए विधेयक लाने की जुर्रत उन में नहीं है। जहां तक वर्तमान विधेयक का ताल्लुक है, उस में कोई बुराई नहीं है और न मैं उसके अन्दर जो भावना है उसके विरुद्ध हूं, लेकिन हमें दोनों सरकारों की प्रवृत्ति में क्या फर्क है और इधर काम करने वालों और उधर पाकिस्तान में इस विधेयक को अमल में लाने वालों में क्या फर्क है, इस को देखने के पश्चात् हमें अपने इस विधेयक को देखना चाहिए कि यह कहां तक कारगर हो सकता है, केवल थ्योरेटिकल या बड़ी बड़ी तत्व प्रणाली ले कर और एक स्वप्नमय सृष्टि में जा कर हम इस विधेयक को नहीं देख सकते। पाकिस्तान में आज के दिन हजारों हिन्दू देवियां वहीं के मुस्लिम कर्मचारियों के घरों में रह रही हैं और पिछले वर्ष की रिपोर्ट में यह बतलाया गया था कि पाकिस्तान से स्त्रियां भारत में कम आ रही हैं, इस का यह मतलब नहीं कि हम इस को सामने रख कर इस विषय में उस सरकार से कोई सौदेबाजी करें, मैं इस प्रकार का सौदा करने को नहीं कहता और न ही मैं यह कहता हूं कि चूंकि वहां से आपको कम स्त्रियां प्राप्त हुई हैं, इसलिए वहां आप स्त्रियों को न भेजें। लेकिन यह जो हमारे चन्दा साहब ने यहां बतलाया कि : We have received every possible co-operation from Pakistani officials." वह बड़ा बुरा चित्र यहां रखा है क्योंकि वास्तविकता तो कुछ और ही है। यह तो ठीक उसी प्रकार हुआ जैसे सूर्य पूर्व में उगने के बजाये पश्चिम में उगने लगे। आज भी पाकिस्तान के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के घरों में हमारी हिन्दू देवियां मौजूद हैं और उन की तारीफ करना कि वह इस कार्य में हमारे साथ सहयोग कर रहे हैं, यह चीज सहज में गले नीचे उतरती नहीं। मैं किसी धर्म पर आक्षेप नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन आपको यह बतला देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने पालिसी के तौर पर यह निश्चय किया हुआ है कि हिन्दू देवियों को वापिस नहीं भेजना है और यही कारण है कि इस कार्य में उन की ओर से तरह तरह की रुकावटें

[श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे]

और बाधायें डाली जाती हैं। जैसा कि त्रिवेदी जी ने बतलाया कि यह जो पाकिस्तान द्वारा काश्मीरी पुरुष और स्त्रियों को भेजने की बात है, उन स्त्रियों को पाकिस्तान रिकवर्ड वीमेन के नाम से भेजता है और इस तरह यह चाल चल कर भारत सरकार और उस के लोगों की आंखों में धूल झोंकना चाहता है, हालांकि सच बात यह है कि वह हिन्दू स्त्रियों को वापिस नहीं कर रहे हैं। वहां के सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता और सरकार स्त्रियों के बारे में एक विशेष दृष्टि-कोण रखते हैं और वह समझते हैं कि स्त्री पर अत्याचार भी होता हो, तो भी उसको भेजना नहीं है। वहां का तो यह दृष्टिकोण है और इधर हमारा और हमारी बहिन श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी की मानवीय भावना और आदर्श देखिये, दोनों दृष्टिकोण में जमीन आस्मान का अन्तर है। हमारे सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता एक विकृत दृष्टिकोण रखते हैं। वहां के सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता यह चीज सामने रख कर काम करते हैं कि यहां से स्त्रियों को भेजना नहीं है भले ही उन पर वहां अत्याचार होता हो, ऐसी हालत के होते हुए वहां से स्त्रियां निकल कर आ नहीं रही हैं। यह अपवाद कानून सन् १९४७ में जो विलक्षण घटनायें घटीं उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए निर्मित किया गया। इस के कारण आपको यह अपवाद विधान बनाना पड़ा। लेकिन बहुत से केसेज आप के सामने रक्खे गए हैं कि जिन स्त्रियों के विवाह हुए, आठ, आठ नौ, नौ साल यहां रही हैं, उन के बच्चे हो गये हैं, उन से बड़े बड़े समाज सुधारक जा कर कहते हैं कि आप अपने भाई के पास पाकिस्तान में क्यों नहीं जाती हैं? यह कहने के पश्चात् अगर स्त्री कहती है कि मैं वहां नहीं जाना चाहती हूं तो उन को पकड़ कर पाकिस्तान भेजने की तजवीज यहां की जा रही है। इस के कारण हम कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के अन्दर जो हिन्दू स्त्रियां हैं उन की सहायता तो कुछ ही नहीं रही है और यहां जो स्त्रियां हैं उन को जबरदस्ती भेजने का कानून बढ़ रहा है। इस कानून को बने पांच छः साल हो गये। हम ने इस के कार्य को देखा है और उस को देखने के कारण ही हम इसका विरोध करते हैं। हम मानवता की भावना के अभाव के कारण इसका विरोध नहीं करते। हम कहते हैं कि कोई स्त्री यहां रहती है, वह किसी भी जाति की हो, किसी धर्म की हो अगर वह यहां से जाना चाहती है तो हम उसको बिलकुल यहां नहीं रक्खेंगे। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जो यहां रहना चाहती हैं उन को जबर्दस्ती भेजने की बात आप रख रहे हैं इस कानून में। पहले तो पंजाब में और फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि यह कानून अल्ट्रा वायर्स है। उन्होंने कहा है कि यह ठीक नहीं है। हमारे समाज सेवक लोग यह समझते हैं कि अगर किसी स्त्री का पति यहां से चला जाता है और वह मुसलमान था तो उस स्त्री का स्वातन्त्र्य नष्ट हो जाता है, उसे जबरदस्ती पाकिस्तान भेजा जाता है। जलन्धर के कैंप में कौन कौन लोग जाते हैं, वहां क्या क्या होता है इस की कहानियां तो आती हैं नहीं, वहां ऐसा आयरन कर्टेन बना हुआ है।

हमारे चंदा साहब ने कहा था कि हम लोगों को भी वहां ले जायेंगे। हम वहां जाने के लिये तैयार हैं ताकि हम देख सकें कि वहां क्या हो रहा है। उन स्त्रियों पर विकृत मनोवृत्तियों के समाज सेवक या सेविकायें जा कर अपना प्रभाव डालती हैं। उन के सेकुलरिज्म में तो हिन्दू स्त्री को मुसलमानों के घरों में भेजना, चाहे उसका जन्म अल्वर में हुआ हो, लेकिन जबरदस्ती कराची में भेजना, एक बड़ा भारी पुण्य कार्य है। यह विकृत मनोवृत्ति में सब जगह देखता

हूं । मैं तो कम्यूनलिस्ट हूं लेकिन बद्रुजा साहब की ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी का क्या होगा ? इस की चिन्ता हमारे सेक्युलारिस्ट को पड़ी है । क्योंकि जो चीज मुसलमानों की है उस चीज के लिये बड़ा प्रेम रखना, यह जातीयता की भावना हम लोगों के हृदय में आ गई है । जहां तक मेरी इन्फार्मेशन है, जहां तक मुझे पता है, हमारे त्रिवेदी साहब ने जो कुछ बताया शायद वह थोड़ा अतिरंजित था, लेकिन पिछले छः महीनों में जितनी अपहृत स्त्रियों को आप वापिस लाये हैं, उन की संख्या नहीं के बराबर है । दो, दो चार, चार एक महीने में आती हैं, लेकिन यहां मैं देख रहा हूं कि हमारी संख्या बराबर बढ़ रही है । बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि यह इतनी बढ़ गई, यहां कहा गया कि इस कार्य के लिये समाज सेवकों को रक्खा गया । मैं इस देश के समाज सेवकों से बड़ा डरता हूं क्योंकि यह समाज के कार्य करने वाले लोग बड़े भयानक हैं । और मैं समझता हूं कि शायद इसी कारण से हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब स्वर्ण सिंह जी को वहां का काम दिया गया होगा, पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के मिनिस्टर को वहां भेजने का और क्या प्रयोजन हो सकता है इस का मुझको पता नहीं । बड़े अच्छे आदमी हैं, घर बसाना उन को आता है । यह काम उन को दिया गया है, इस के पश्चात् मैं आशा करता था कि वहां का काम बड़ा अच्छा होगा । लेकिन मैं ने सुना है कि उन के पास स्वयं ही बहुत काम होने के कारण वह इस की तरफ कोई खास ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं । देंगे तो बड़ा अच्छा काम करेंगे । लेकिन आज पता चलता है और हमारी लीलावती मुंशी ने भी कहा कि यह तो यतीम डिपार्टमेंट हो गया है । हमारी मराठी में कहते हैं कि मिड़मिड़ित सौभाग्यापेक्षा टड़टड़ीत वैधव्य बरें । अर्थात् बुरा पति होने से विधवा होना अच्छा होता है । मैं समझता हूं कि जो हमारे हाउसिंग के मिनिस्टर हैं स्वर्णसिंह जी, वह इस की तरफ अच्छी तरह ध्यान देंगे ।

हम को बतलाया गया था कि २८ फरवरी, १९५४ के बाद इस विधेयक को लम्बा नहीं किया जायेगा । लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि १५ महीने यह चीज और चलेगी । इस को देखते हुये मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या यह प्राब्लेम कुछ छोटी हो गई है ? स्त्रियों के बारे में तो हर प्राब्लेम मल्टिप्लाई ही होती है । क्योंकि उन से तो संख्या बढ़ती ही है कम नहीं होती है । तो जैसे कहा जाता है, हनुमान की दुम की तरह यह चीज चलती रहेगी । यदि इस से सच्चा फायदा होता तो हम मानने के लिये तैयार होते । दस लाख रुपये के बजाय नौ लाख रुपये हो गये, क्योंकि उस में से ९० हजार रुपये पाकिस्तान के लिये खर्च किये जायेंगे । काम कम हो रहा है और खर्च बढ़ रहा है ।

जहां तक हमारे समाज सेवकों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं नहीं समझता कि उन लोगों को किसी मानस शास्त्र का बड़ा ज्ञान है और स्त्री पुरुषों के सम्बन्ध का मानस शास्त्र बड़ा नाजुक प्रश्न है । इस के लिये डाग्मैटिक हो कर हम नहीं चल सकते हैं । इस के लिये पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की तुलना भी नहीं हो सकती । जिन का जन्म यहां हुआ है, अगर उनका कोई रिप्यूजी रिलेशन वहां रहता है तो उन को जबर्दस्ती वहां भेजना और वहां से जबर्दस्ती किसी स्त्री को ले आने का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । पिछले विधेयक के पास होने के बाद से यहां का खर्च छः हजार रुपये मासिक बढ़ गया है । यह खर्च क्यों बढ़ रहा है, इसका पता नहीं लग रहा है । दोनों ओर की आने और जाने वाली स्त्रियों की संख्या कम हो रही है लेकिन खर्च बढ़ रहा है । इस वक्त

[श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे]

तो वही बात हो रही है जिसे कि हम इन्वर्स रेशियो कहते हैं और यह अरिथमेटिक के रूल आफ थ्री में ठीक बैठ नहीं रहा है ।

दूसरी बात जो बताई गई उसका भी मैं कुछ जिक्र करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि बात ठीक है, हालां कि इस डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में और इस विधेयक के समय इस का उल्लेख करना ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि यह बुराई जितने भी आपके मुहकमे हैं, जितने विभाग हैं उन सब में यह चीजें चल रही हैं और सब जगह खर्च बढ़ रहा है । सभी जगहों पर लोग अपने अपने दोस्तों और रिश्तेदारों को ला रहे हैं । मैं ने सुना है कि लोग एक दम से किसी को ऊपर ले आते हैं और जो सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट होते हैं उन को अन्डर सेक्रेटरी बना देते हैं और जो पुराने अफसर होते हैं, किसी को एक हजार तनख्वाह मिलती है, किसी को ११ सौ मिलती है, किसी को १५ सौ मिलती है, उन को रखे रहते हैं ताकि नये बच्चों से काम लिया जा सके । यहां भी ऐसा ही होता होगा । म देख रहा हूं कि यहां का काम कम हो रहा है और जो सेवक वर्ग हैं उन की संख्या बढ़ाई जा रही है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो विधान है उसका विरोध बढ़ता जा रहा है । इसलिये नहीं कि किसी के हृदय में यह भावना है कि चूंकि कोई मुसलमान की स्त्री है इसलिये वह अपने पति के घर में न जाय, या इसलिये नहीं कि पाकिस्तान में रहने वाली स्त्रियों के लिये हमारे हृदय में दुख नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि भारत पर यह एक चिरंतन कलंक रहेगा जब तक कि एक भी हिन्दू स्त्री पाकिस्तान में रहती है और मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि भारत का यह कर्तव्य है कि अगर यहां कोई भी मुसलमान स्त्री हो उसे जबर्दस्ती यहां न रक्खे । यह दोनों ही बातें मैं मानता हूं और इस के लिये १० लाख क्या दस करोड़ रुपये की भी मांग की जाती तो इस सदन में कोई ऐसा हृदय-शून्य पुरुष नहीं जो कि इसका विरोध करने के लिये आता । लेकिन मैं यह देख रहा हूं कि यह १० लाख रुपया ले कर पाखंड रचने का एक ही परिणाम होता है कि वहां की किसी स्त्री को सहायता नहीं मिलती है और यहां की स्त्रियों को जो घरों में अपने बच्चों के साथ रहती हैं उन को जबर्दस्ती उधर भेजा जा रहा है और वह हमारे समाज सेवकों की इस घृणित कार्रवाई का परिणाम भोग रही हैं ।

इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से इस कानून का संचालन हो रहा है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं । आप कोई दूसरा बिल ले आइये, आप किसी दूसरे संगठन का निर्माण कीजिये हम उस के लिये करोड़ों रुपये देने के लिये तैयार हैं और यह सदन उस को स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार है । इतना ही कह कर मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि इस विधेयक को समाप्त कर दिया जाय ।

Mr. Chairman: This matter has been fully discussed and has been discussed all along for several years. The House will be well advised in concluding the discussions. If the hon. Members are very insistent, I do not want to stand in their way.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): I have got a legal point to raise.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member has got an amendment. He will get his time when the amendment is moved. (*Interruption*).

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): The hon. Minister introducing this measure gives no figures about the number of cases that have yet to be recovered, at least approximately. We have got a right to inspect these

figures. No White Paper has yet been issued on the progress of the recovery of the abducted persons and I think it is just and proper that Parliament should be acquainted with some of these figures before it passes such a measure. After all, the law was passed in 1947 and it is now seven years since it has been in operation. How long are we going to continue renewing such an Act?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I did not supply figures because I wanted to know what exactly the hon. Members would like to know about this Bill and my hon. friend Sardar Swaran Singh will give all the figures in his speech.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member had supplied the figures it would have facilitated discussion. If the hon. Member wants to give the figures now, he can give them.

Shri S. S. More: Is it a fair explanation?

Mr. Chairman: That is not the point at dispute. I have asked the hon. Member to give the figures and he will supply them.

Shri S. S. More: It is not a question of liking. Unless the figures are actually circulated to us, how can we digest them? When the figures are supplied to us, we have to sift and analyse. Our power of digestion is not so strong as to digest them straightaway.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): When you can swallow a camel why strain at a gnat?

Mr. Chairman: So far the discussion is not over. If in the middle of a discussion figures are given and the hon. Member wants to dispute those figures, he is in a position to do so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Just a point, Sir,

Mr. Chairman: Is it a point of order?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No.

Mr. Chairman: Then I will call the Minister.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Am I expected to reply to the points raised or only give the figures?

Mr. Chairman: Figures only.

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the figures are concerned, from the speeches that have been made, it appears that the hon. Members want to know certain figures about the recovery this side and also in Pakistan. The figures of persons recovered and sent over to Pakistan year by year are like this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This was given to us last year. What we want to know is this year's.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That was exactly what I was going to say; last year a White Paper was actually circulated.

Mr. Chairman: The figures relating to the period after the White Paper was issued may be given.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is what I am giving. From 1st January 1953 to 31st December 1953, the number of persons who were recovered and sent over to Pakistan is 2,040, as against 1,162 for the year 1952.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: How many Kashmiris were there?

Mr. Chairman: Let him give the figures, then the question can be put.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The number of persons who came across from Pakistan to India for the corresponding years, that is from 1st January 1953 to 31st December 1953 is 324 as against 474 for the year 1952 (*An Hon. Member*: Diminishing returns). The total number of persons who were sent across from India to Pakistan up to 31st December 1953 is 19,141 as against 8,684 for the corresponding period

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

(the total right up to 31st December 1953 which came from Pakistan to India).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South): What about the total estimated figure of persons who have been left behind?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I can well appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members to know as to what would be the total number of such cases on either side. But, for obvious reasons, he will be a bold person who can really make a guess of that nature, because, we are working on clues supplied by either party and sometimes there is a lot of confusion and overlapping, some names are repeated in a number of places, some give different names, etc.

Dr. Krishnaswami: Would it not be less with the passage of time?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is quite obvious; that is simple arithmetic. As a number of people are being recovered and sent across, obviously, the number would be less. It is for that reason that we are not coming forward for giving this legislation permanent life, but are asking for a lease of life of another 15 months.

Shri S. S. More: On a point of information, Sir, some more important information ought to be supplied by the Government. Suppose so many women were transferred to Pakistan, how many of them were married here, how many have left children here, etc.? This is relevant data without which we cannot come to a decision. The same information ought to be supplied regarding these unfortunate women who have come away here. Merely giving information in a wooden sort of way does not lead us to any conclusion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: One other point of information. I would like to know from out of the number recovered here, how many have gone back to their people on both sides and how many are remaining in the camps, and what is the percentage.

Shri Gadgil: May I suggest that in view of the great interest taken by the House in this particular question, all the statistical data may be collected by the Minister and circulated to the Members.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. If the hon. Minister is ready with the figures,....

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am ready.

Mr. Chairman: .... he can circulate them today. We are not finishing the discussion today.

Sardar Swaran Singh: We are ready with the figures. We can supply them now. I think what I say here will automatically be circulated.

Shri S. S. More: No, no.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How many children have been left behind?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have got another figure which will throw some light on the number of cases that are actually examined on either side. Apart from the number of persons whom I have given as persons recovered and sent across, I have got another figure. Besides these, 13,000 other cases have been investigated in India. By investigation, I mean that clues were supplied by relatives or others in Pakistan and on the basis of those clues enquiries were made whether that person exists, what has happened to that person and something like that. Similarly, in Pakistan, investigation has been carried on, besides the persons who have been recovered, in respect of 18,000 cases.

Mr. Chairman: During which period?

Sardar Swaran Singh: All along; up to December, 1953; all these years.

By mutual agreement this figure is not final for obvious reasons. Because, cases are known in which

though the preliminary investigation indicates that a woman is either dead or has gone somewhere or is not traceable, after six or eight months that woman is recovered. But, this does indicate to some extent the volume of the work so far as the number of cases is concerned. I am not hiding any figures when I say that the number of abducted persons on either side cannot be given because such a figure cannot really be estimated and any figure that could be given is likely to be misleading.

7 P.M.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What about the children?

Shri Sinhasan Singh: There must be some persons in India and Pakistan camps who have not been sent across. Their number may also be given.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The number of persons in our Jullundur Camp is roughly of the order of between 300 and 350 up to date.

Shri S. S. More: How many camps have Government?

Mr. Chairman: It appears many hon. Members are desirous of getting more information. For instance, Mr. More just now raised the point about the class of people who were married and have left children. That information has not been supplied. Mr. Sinhasan Singh is raising another question. If the hon. Minister has got the information, he may either issue a White Paper or give the information this night so that the entire question may satisfactorily be gone into. After all, the real question at issue is whether this Act should be extended. We passed previously Acts and we are committed to the principle of the Bill. If there are any women who can be sent to Pakistan or can be recovered from Pakistan, it should be done. We have accepted the principle of the Bill. The only question is whether these figures lead us to the conclusion that as a matter of fact we should be justified in extending the Act. Therefore, this information is very necessary. I thought this information would be given by the hon. Minister when he was speaking on the Bill. The hon. Member has complained that information is not given. This information is very necessary to say whether this Act should be extended. I would expect therefore the Minister would give this information if it is in his possession.

Sardar Swaran Singh: With all respect to the decision or the points indicated by the Chair, so far as the investigation of the nature indicated by my learned friend Mr. More is concerned, it will be very awkward and very difficult to give such figures. Merely because a particular Muslim abducted person, or for that matter, a Hindu abducted person, actually is living with some one, to style that as marriage or something of that nature is something which cannot be accepted, and I do not know what other information could be supplied. I can understand the anxiety of the Members to get some more information, but unless something specific is indicated, I cannot do anything, because such information as is with us we have already given. Investigation as to how many of the persons who have been recovered, were actually married here or not married here is not the type of information that we have, and I will not be able to supply any information like that.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Nobody asked for it.

Mr. Chairman: It is not expected the hon. Minister will go at this stage into the question whether a particular person was legitimately married or not. That is not the point at issue. The question is: there must have been many women who had children, who were alleged to have been married. If that figure is given, then the Members will be in a position to judge whether this Act should be extended or not. If the hon. Minister has not got this information with him, then there is an end of the matter. If the

[Mr. Chairman]

information is there, it is better in the interests of discussion that the information is supplied.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Whatever information I have got I have given. I am not asking for any time to collect or supply information, but such of the information as is not available I cannot collect because there will not be any sound data for that. Therefore, the information I have supplied is the available information, and if it is indicated as to what information is required on any other basis, I can straightaway say whether we have got that information or not.

Shri S. S. More: I should like to make one request through you to the hon. Minister. Mr. Trivedi has referred to one case in Alwar. We know nothing about it. If that information be available, Government should also place that information before us.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This is asking too much. The hon. Minister at this stage cannot go into particular questions and particular stories which are given currency to here. There may be no substantial basis for them, and it cannot be expected that inquiry can be forthwith made. The only point at issue is this. If this is all the information in the hon. Minister's possession which the hon. Minister has given, then what he could do has been done. If he has not got any other information, none can be supplied at this stage, and I do not want the hon. Minister to investigate matters now and supply information. If the hon. Minister can supply information in a tabulated form showing how many women were recovered, whether they had children, and so on, that will be of some use to hon. Members. If no further information can be supplied, there is an end of the matter.

Shri Dhulekar (Jhansi Distt.—South): If this is all the information, there is no justification for extension at all.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I may add that I have got some information with regard to the children, and if necessary, I can straightaway supply it. This is with regard to the children who have been recovered.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Of children born to these women.

Mr. Chairman: Information as to how many women were brought from there, whether they had children born to them within these seven years....

Sardar Swaran Singh: That information we have got, and I am prepared to supply it, without asking any time for circulation.

Mr. Chairman: If it is not inconvenient to the hon. Minister, that information may be supplied today so that we may resume discussion tomorrow. Or, it can be supplied even tomorrow morning, so as to reach hon. Members before 12 noon tomorrow.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am prepared to supply the information relating to the children, tomorrow morning.

Mr. Chairman: Then there is an end of the matter.

Sardar Swaran Singh: But I would say that it is too much to ask that all should be supplied.

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Thursday, the 25th February, 1954.